WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. II | NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1916 | No. 21

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS MOVE TO STILL HIGHER PRICE LEVELS

CINCHONA BARK HIGH IN AMSTERDAM AND WILL AFFECT QUININE

MERGER OF UNITED DRUG COMPANY AND RIKER & HEGEMAN ASSURED

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ACID, BORIC
ACID, PYROGALLIC
ACID, TANNIC, U.S.P.
ANTIPYRINE
BORAX
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, HUNGARIAN
CINCHONIDINE SULPHATE
COD LIVER OIL, NORWEGIAN & NEWFOUNDLAND
DOG GRASS ROOT
GENTIAN ROOT
JUNIPER BERRY OIL
MERCURIALS, HARD & SOFT
MERCURY, IN FLASKS
OPIUM
PATCHOULI OIL
PINE NEEDLE OIL
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM IODIDE
SANDALWOOD OIL
SAVIN OIL
SLOE BERRIES
SODIUM BICHROMATE
STRONTIUM NITRATE
VENICE TURPENTINE

DECLINED

AMYL ACETATE
BARIUM NITRATE
GLYCERIN, SECOND HANDS
MENTHOL
WAX, BAYBERRY

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . . $4.00 a Year
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries . . . . . 5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance and no order accepted for less than a full year.

Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO. - Publishers
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916

THE CARBOLIC ACID SITUATION

The decline in the price of carbolic acid from $1.75 a pound of a month ago to the present quotation of from $1.20 to $1.35 for spot supplies and much lower on contract for later delivery is no doubt the indication of an easier position for that product. The large foreign orders that had flooded the market for the greater part of last year, have, in most instances been taken care of, and the appearance on the market of carbolic acid from the new manufacturing plants that have sprung into existence, together with increased facilities for its manufacture in other chemical plants, may be looked upon as offering reasonable assurances that the domestic consumption of carbolic acid is fairly well provided for. Furthermore, many of the industrial concerns that are in a greater or less degree dependent upon carbolic acid for the success of their business, are now manufacturing the acid for their own uses, and while this quantity, in comparison with the whole, is small, yet it tends to lessen the pressure.

Another important factor to be considered, and which bears directly upon the price and supply of carbolic acid, is the price and supply of the raw materials that are essential to its manufacture. Other acids have had proportionate advances, caustics are much higher and coal-tar products cost over a thousand per cent more than they did a year ago. With a decline in the price of these a decline in the price of carbolic acid may be expected. A visualization of present conditions reveals two other contingencies which might arise to disturb the carbolic acid market. First, an over-production of carbolic acid would undoubtedly cause a downward revision in values. Long-term contracts are keeping most of the factories busy with little surplus for the local markets, and spots now offered are quickly absorbed. The products of new plants are beginning to make their appearance, but in what quantities and to what extent the market will be affected is difficult to forecast. The reappearance of large foreign orders, and such an event is not all together improbable, would tend to advance prices again.

DRUG PRICE EDUCATION

The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association has begun an important work through a committee of publicity, recently appointed, in keeping the public informed regarding the many and sensational advances in prices of drugs and chemicals. Consumers of drugs who have not kept abreast of the times insofar as the drug situation is concerned have been very difficult customers for the drug store to handle. They have insisted, even in the face of convincing proof, that druggists are waxing rich, and are taking advantage of present conditions to boost prices arbitrarily.

That such is not the case the committee of publicity of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association will attempt to demonstrate for the benefit of the public through the local druggists and their newspapers. The first article sent out for publication was printed in many Pennsylvania newspapers and no doubt had considerable effect in educating the public regarding the changed conditions in the drug trade. This article is well worth reprinting here:

The Present High Cost of Drugs Unparalleled

The high cost of living has been a common topic of discussion for some time past, but the high cost of being kept from dying, or even of just being sick, bids fair to exceed it. The present high prices of drugs and chemicals have never been equaled even in the times of our own Civil War.

The following list shows some of the more remarkable jumps in price, comparing the prices of July, 1914, at the time of the outbreak of the European War, with the high point reached since then.

	Increased Per Cent		Increased Per Cent
Acetanilid	400	Antipyrin	400
Belladonna	700	Carbolic acid	1000
Caffeine	250	Calomel	200
Lanolin	500	Naphthalene	500
Phenolphthalein	700	Phenacetin	1800
Potassium bromide	1500	Potassium permanganate	700
Quinine	1200	Saccharin	600
Sage	500	Salicylic acid	900
Salol	800	Thymol	600

In some of these instances, as in the case of belladonna, the rise in price is due to the fact that this drug is largely cultivated in and exported from Germany and Austria. In the case of the coal-tar products the reason is found in the use of many of the basic substances in the manufacture of explosives; thus, carbolic acid is largely used in making the explosive known as picric acid, sometimes called lyddite, and all available stocks are being diverted to that use so far as possible. Quinine is so high in price because so much is used in the treatment of febrile conditions arising in troops exposed in the trenches.

Every time a pharmacist refills an old prescription at its original price, the chances are he is losing money. There is no class of substances in which the rise in price has been so little felt by the consumer and largely equalized by the taking of smaller profits as in the case of drugs. This condition, however, cannot continue indefinitely and drugs and medicines are bound to rise much higher in price if the war continues.

United Drug Co. Becomes a New York Corporation

This is the First Definite Step in Merger with Riker & Hegeman Company, which Will Be Ratified at Stockholders' Meeting on February 4, is Announced.

Final action on the proposed merger of the Riker & Hegeman Company with the United Drug Company was again postponed when a meeting of the stockholders of the Riker company, held on January 23, adjourned until February 4. President John Allys of the Riker & Hegeman Company said that this further delay was made necessary by the great number of legal details which the lawyers on both sides had to contend with.

"It was thought that the meeting of January 24 would be the final meeting," said Mr. Allys, "but about a week ago it became clear that the details could not be completed and a new meeting was arranged for. Among other things the stockholders felt that the new organization should be a New York and not a Massachusetts corporation. In order that this objection be met the United Drug Company has incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and this new company will take over the assets and entire business of the Massachusetts corporation of the same name."

The incorporation papers of the United Drug Company, Inc., were filed at the court house on January 19 and provide for a capital stock of $20,000,000. This stock is divided into 60,000 shares of first preferred stock of a par value of $50 each, aggregating a total of $3,000,000; 55,000 shares of second preferred stock of a par value of $100, aggregating $5,500,000 and 115,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100, aggregating $11,500,000.

Three Directors are Named

The papers provide for three directors and those named to serve for the first year are George M. Gales, Great Neck, L. I., James C. McCormick, Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth avenue, Boston, and John Norman Staples, 89 Mason Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y. These three are the only stockholders mentioned, being credited with one share each.

The first preferred stock of the company is entitled to preferential cumulative dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. This stock may be redeemed at the option of the board of directors by paying a cash sum equivalent to 120 per cent of the par value of the shares plus accrued dividends at the date fixed for redemption. The holders of the first preferred stock have no voting power other than for the election of directors except in case the corporation default in payment of the dividends on the stock.

The second preferred stock is entitled to non-cumulative dividends at 6 per cent per annum, subject to the payment of the dividend on the first preferred stock. The second stock is redeemable by the payment of a sum equivalent to 105 per cent of the par value of the shares. In the event the common stock shall pay 7 per cent or more the holder of the second preferred stock may change for common stock share for share and the company is authorized to increase the common stock to meet this change. Common stock authorized in excess of that needed for the change in shares may be sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of by the corporation without first offering it to the stockholders.

Merger is now Assured

The incorporation of the United Drug Company under the laws of New York marks the beginning of the largest drug organization in the United States. With the addition of the Riker & Hegeman stores and with the co-operation of the Rexall stores all over the country, the United Drug Company will be in a position to control, directly or indirectly, a large part of the drug business of the United States. Already the concern has begun to branch out for it has recently opened its first store on the Pacific Coast. This was established at 162 First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

It is said that the directors of the Riker & Hegeman Company and the United Drug Company have signed an agreement settling upon the details of the merger and that all that now remains is the formal ratification of these details by the stockholders on February 4. More than 99 per cent of the stockholders of each company are said to have already signified the desire for the uniting of the companies.

Stamp Tax May Be Repealed; Other Measures Proposed

Congress Beginning to Accept View that Revenue is not Enough to Justify Expense of Collection on Articles Listed Under Schedule B.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Apparently there was more or less truth in the statement made at the recent National Drug Trade Conference to the effect that it cost the Government more to collect than could be collected under the stamp tax of Schedule B of the War Emergency Revenue Act, for it is stated in Washington that there is a plan on foot to repeal this highly undesirable measure.

The continuation of or addition to the present stamp tax law is very likely to result in a split in the party. The whole matter was threshed out recently at a dinner tendered by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to Speaker Clark, the members of the House Ways and Means and of the Appropriation Committees and party leaders. At that time, it is said, Speaker Clark voiced his objections to the measure stating that the revenue derived therefrom does not justify the inconvenience and dissatisfaction it has caused among the people of the country. He stated that if necessary he would relinquish his chair long enough to go out on the floor of the House of Representatives and lead the fight against it, as well as any proposal that might be made to extend its provisions to cover the placing of stamps on checks, as had been suggested by President Wilson in his speech before Congress. This latter was followed during the Spanish-American war and would no doubt be accepted in the event of another war in which this country might be involved, but in time of peace such taxation as this is highly distasteful to the voters.

Chairman Claude Kitchin, of the House Ways and Means Committee and leader of the House Democrats, has been absent from the city by reason of illness in his family, but with his return this week to Washington it is expected that consideration of the matter will be given by his committee and some sort of legislation arrived at that will be more satisfactory.

A Tax on War Profits

At the McAdoo dinner, Speaker Clark told those present that there were many other ways of raising revenue necessary to carry on the affairs of the Government, that would not cause the people to worry and lead to intimate and personal complaint. A scheme of taxation was also suggested by Representative Henry D. Flood, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which contemplated the placing of a tax of twenty per cent on the foreign contracts obtained by munition makers. It was estimated that these contracts now total more than a billion dollars and the twenty per cent tax would net the Government over $200,000,000, a sum amply sufficient to meet the additional requirements of the Government as a result of the falling off of revenues under the existing tariff law. Mr. Flood states that this tax should continue as long as the war, and that the ammunition manufacturers can well afford it as their profits on their sales to foreign purchasers were huge; that their business is profiting as a result of the war while the general public is being assessed to meet deficiencies in the United States Treasury. It is believed in Washington that such a tax would be cently opened a branch on the Pacific Coast. This was established at 162 First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Monsanto Chemical Works Asks Tariff Protection

John F. Queeny, President, Addresses an Appeal to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., whose business has been greatly affected by the high cost and scarcity of raw materials during the war, has sent a letter to Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, asking for changes in the tariff schedules which will make it possible for this company to make investments in chemical manufacturing equipment, with reasonable assurance of being protected from ruinous foreign competition after the war. Mr. Queeny's letter follows:

Honorable Claude Kitchin,
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

We beg to submit the following for your consideration in connection with the hearing of your Committee on the general proposition of the development of the dyestuffs industry in this country.

The manufacture of dyestuffs and chemicals is so closely interwoven that the interests are identical and practically inseparable.

We are manufacturers of a limited number of fine and medicinal chemicals which, up to a comparatively few years ago, were manufactured exclusively in Europe.

We have heretofore imported our raw materials for the manufacture of these products from Germany, but by reason of the fact that the German manufacturers have refused to ship us these raw materials, we were confronted with the proposition to either manufacture these raw materials ourselves, or shut down our plant.

We decided to undertake the manufacture of these products, and engaged a number of chemists to carry on research work to that end, and with the result that we have erected new buildings and installed the necessary equipment for the manufacture of such raw materials at an expenditure of from $150,000 to $200,000.

We knew in advance that we could not expect to continue in the manufacture of these products after the war was over, unless, in the meantime, some change would be made in our present Tariff Laws.

We had no alternative, however, but either shut down the manufacture of these products altogether, or go ahead with these new installations with the belief that when the facts were made known to Congress, it would see to it that Tariff rates would be enacted into law, which would permit manufacturers like ourselves, continuing manufacturing after the war, the business which was developed and started during the time of the war.

To illustrate the effects of our inability to supply products we previously manufactured, we cite the following:

....

	Price before the war Per lb.	Present Market Per lb.
Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin)	$1.00	$14.00
Phenolphthalein	1.15	10.00
Chloral Hydrate	.45	2.50
Saccharin	1.50	11.00
Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic Acid)	4.50	9.00
Salicylic Acid	.25	3.75

In view of the foregoing we feel justified in requesting the following amendments to the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, and we hope the Committee will feel that we deserve recognition of the work done, and protection for the investments made during a time when the country is short of supplies and is needed badly the chemical products we will again be supplying at reasonable prices within the next 30 to 60 days.

Phthalic Acid, Phthalic Anhydride,—The raw material for the manufacture of the medicinal product Phenolphthalein, and also the basic product for the manufacture of such dyes as Fluorescein, Eosin, Rhodamines and synthetic Indigo. We request that this product be stricken out of the free list (Paragraph 387) and specifically provided for at 25c per lb.

Paranitrochlorbenzol & Paraphenetidin, are the basic materials for the manufacture of Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin). Make separate paragraph specifically providing for same at 50c per lb., now dutiable at 15% advalorem (under paragraph 21).

Paragraph 18,—Strike out "Chloral Hydrate, Phenolphthalein, Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin) Acetylsalicylic Acid and Aspirin", and make a separate paragraph specifically providing for same at 50c per lb.

Orthotoluolsulfamid, Make separate paragraph specifically providing at 25c per lb. This is the basic material for the manufacture of Saccharin, now dutiable at 15% advalorem (under paragraph 21).

Salicylic Acid, is the basic material for the manufacture of Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic Acid) and specifically provided for in paragraph 1 at "2½c per pound." We request that "2½c per" be stricken out and "10 cents" be inserted.

Paragraph 13, Caffeine, $1 per lb. Cross out "$1.00" and insert "$1.50." Compounds of Caffeine 25 per centum advalorem, cross out "25 per centum advalorem" and insert "$1.00 per lb."

Our reason for making this request is that since the passage of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, Japanese manufacturers have undertaken the manufacture of Caffeine and are now shipping in large quantities, and which they are able to do in competition with American manufacturers, they having the advantage of having the raw materials (tea waste, tea siftings, sweepings) at hand, whereas we are obliged to pay the freight on this material from Japan, and are assessed a rate of 1c per lb. on same, under paragraph 13. We quote the following in confirmation of the foregoing:

> "Mr. E. F. Crowe, commercial attache to H. M. Embassy at Tokio, in his annual report on the trade of Japan for 1914, states that a new line has been started in the manufacture of Caffeine, and it is hoped that when the industry is more fully developed it may become possible to export the drug. Hitherto there has been a regular export from Japan of tea sweepings, which were bought mostly by German firms at about 2 yen 50 sen to 3 yen per picul. A Japanese company has now started the production of Caffeine from tea sweepings bought on the spot. Shidzuoka being the center of Japan's tea trade—it is said that the monthly output at present is 300 lbs., while another smaller company is also taking up the manufacture."

We trust our request, as outlined in the foregoing, will receive your earnest consideration and beg to remain,

Very respectfully,
MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS,
JOHN F. QUEENY, *President.*

Saint Louis, Missouri.
January 12, 1916.

OPIUM ONLY FOR MEDICINE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—A bill has just been introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Charles H. Randall, of California, which is designed to amend an Act of Congress entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved January 17, 1914, making the penalties prescribed in section 2 of the law more stringent. Mr. Randall would have the minimum fine to be assessed upon any person fraudulently or knowingly importing or assisting in the importation of opium, or any preparation or derivative thereof, other than smoking opium, as $500, rather than $50 as at present. The maximum prison sentence now to be given is two years, but if this bill is enacted into law that length of time will be the minimum of sentence while the maximum will be increased to five years.

Cinchona Bark Higher at Amsterdam Drug Auction

Makers' Prices for Quinine in England Will Likely Go Higher Because of Increased Cost of the Bark, Says London Correspondent.

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 20—The market is quieter.

The Amsterdam auction of cinchona bark was held on the 20th inst. Preliminary cable advices say that the sale limit was raised 50 per cent. No cabled results so far received here by anybody. If news is confirmed the price of bark will approximate nine cents. At the last sale it brought 6.32 cents, thus warranting a makers' price for sulphate of 5s less 5.

Following the preliminary cabled report that at the Amsterdam bark auction, held on the 20th instant, the sale limit of cinchona was raised 50 per cent, comes the definite information that manufacturing bark, representing 54,000 kilos of quinine, was offered, of which the equivalent of 43,000 kilos of quinine was sold at 9.56 cents; pharmaceutical, 18 cents. British makers decline quoting, being engaged till June. Spot prices on quinine are advancing, some sales being reported at 3s 9d, but makers quote a nominal price of 4s.

London Market Report

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 10—The new year opened well and our drug and chemical markets are again in full swing. Judging from market reports coming to hand the results of general trading throughout the country for last year are satisfactory. The branches which have benefited most, under war conditions, are principally those for chemicals, metals, rubber, shipping, banking, farming and colonial enterprises, all of which show an all 'round improvement. As indicated in our last as imminent the price of spirit has been advanced by our distillers by 1 shilling per proof gallon; the scarcity of raw material and the cutting off of continental supplies are the chief reasons for the advance. All tinctures and spirituous preparations will be marked up in sympathy.

There is more activity in quinine for which Government permits are again being granted and a gradual improvement in this product is considered certain. Cocaine is firmer on increased inquiry and appearances point to a probable scarcity in the near future. Repeated inquiries both in Holland and in the U. S. A. have failed to bring out offers. There is a feeling that our glycerin refiners will again shortly revise their schedules upwards. Salicylates continue in good demand especially soda and salol, the latter being very scarce. Castor oil, linseed oil and fixed oils generally continue to advance weekly and in many cases have to be ordered several months ahead, earlier supplies being obtainable only from the second hand. The same remark equally applies to paraffin, both hard and soft, and some of the leading waxes. Raw materials from the Far East will be affected during the coming months by the much higher freight rates now ruling and tending to still higher figures. In this connection far-seeing shippers have booked up freight for the whole of the present year and are obtaining good profits for surplus cargoes. Hypophosphites and glycerophosphates are dearer.

In the fine chemical department there is little fresh to report, increasing scarcity is being felt, and unless some relief comes present extreme prices will have to be paid.

We note from consular reports that a new company has been formed in Osaka, Japan, for the manufacture of caustic soda by the electrolytic process from salt obtained from Kwantung. The works will be in Kyushiu. An output of 300,000 pounds of caustic soda per month is spoken of and bleaching powder will be obtained as a by-product.

Rubber has been sold this week up to 4s 3d per pound and forward contracts over the whole of this year have been made at only a trifle less. The value of raw rubber exported to the U. S. A. from the U. K. and the East during last year is put down at $80,000,000. The world's output for 1915, compared with the previous year, has increased by 24,000 tons —about 20 per cent.

ACID, BENZOIC—12s 9d per lb.

BENZOATE OF SODA—13s 3d per lb. Both from toluol.

CAFFEINE—Makers have advanced their list price to 30s per lb., whereas dealers are obtaining 45s.

CAMPHOR—Japanese, 2½-lb. slabs, 1s 8½d now asked. Forward sales have been made at 1s 6½d per lb. c.i.f. for March-April.

QUININE—The landings during December were 128,992 ozs., deliveries, 58,816 ozs., making a stock on December 31, 1,555,-616 ozs., against 2,702,368 ozs. on December 31, 1914.

LINSEED—Calucutta, spot, 80s.

LINSEED OIL—London, spot, pipes, £42 5s; barrels, £43 5s.

MENTHOL—Firm, 12s 3d per lb. shipment forward at 12s c.i.f.

PARALDEHYDE—Dearer at 15s 6d to 16s per lb.

PHENACETIN—62s per lb.

POTASH PERMANGANATE—4s 6d per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID—Higher, 10s 6d to 11s per lb. for re-sublimed.

SALICIN—20s per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID—20s 6d.

SALICYLATE OF SODA—21s 6d.

SALOL—48s to 50s, as to quantity and seller.

STRYCHNINE MURIATE—2s 7d; pure crystal, 2s 9d per oz.

THYMOL—White crystal, 55s.

London News Letter

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 10—It must be self-evident even to the most superficial observer that after the war a prodigious effort will be made by the Central Powers to make good the ravages which the war will have made upon their international commerce. The loss of their mercantile fleet, their colonies and the combined spheres of trade of the nations and dominions, which have been opposing them will at first doubtless form a sufficiently imposing barrier to any sudden and effective trade war on their part.

Already steps have been taken by the German Ministry of Commerce in this connection and various German and Austrian commercial circles have been approached with a view to the creation of an intimate co-operation of the two countries and the development of a greater community of commercial laws. It will be recalled that some time ago there was in Germany talk of such a rapprochement between Austro-German commercial circles as should pave the way to an eventual Zollverein. It is further reported that the Berlin Merchants' Union is directing its efforts in a similar direction and they hope by thus first setting their own houses in order and establishing something akin to free trade amongst themselves the central empires may be able to resuscitate their ruined commerce. Opposed to such scheme, however, stands the Agrarian party in Germany and the notorious Junkers. These realize that any breaking down of the barriers between the two countries and especially between the German masses of consumers and the Hungarian Granaries, would, even if it benefited the German people as a whole, spell the final ruin of their powerful interests.

The present stampede in German and Austrian investments abroad is of far greater importance than would appear on the surface. Its beginnings are to be found at home. For weeks past and previous to the Swiss, Dutch and American

debacle in exchange on Germany there reigned a regular financial panic amongst the "haute banque" in Berlin. The fall in the reichsmark, now amounting to 30 per cent, is not due to the withdrawing of money balances on foreign account, but simply on the initiative of many rich folk in Germany, who, conscious of the greater loss of their moneys will be subject to in the near future, are striving to place them in safer quarters abroad, and investing them in leather, wool, cotton and the like under the pretense of having such raw materials ready as soon as peace comes. It was simply to get their money out of Germany for realization later when these staples can be easily converted into better cash than German marks.

While it is essential and urgent for the Allied Powers that they should come to an understanding for the mutual interchange of trade and the general boycott of German and Austrian manufacturers, there would not appear any good reason to fear any very sudden and dangerous descent by Germany on the remaining open markets of the world. Nor is it probable, under the disabilities mentioned, that their industries will, at any rate for some time, be in such a fit state as to prove dangerous competitors of the new ventures that have sprung up in the United States and here during the period of our deprivation of their exclusive products. To protect infant industries and start others, fiscal arrangements may prove partially effective, but it will in the end require very adequate capital and organized ability to successfully get equal with the old specialized industries of the Fatherland.

The prospect of increased trade between the Allies when peace is arranged is already being carefully considered here and very shortly the matter will be brought before the House of Commons with the view of appointing a special commission of leading business men with adequate powers to negotiate. One of the first steps to be taken, we understand, will be the calling together of a conference with the British Dominions for the creation of an economic policy for the whole Empire. Other projects will include the reconstruction of our consular service by which live business men bent on the advancement of their country's trade will be appointed in the place of those whose principal qualifications in the past have been of a social order only.

Sir William Ramsay, in the current number of "Nature," suggests that the many new works which have been erected for the purpose of manufacturing chemicals required for the war could be utilized after the war for the manufacture of chemicals required to make this country independent of Germany. These factories are equipped with modern plant, and many pieces of chemical apparatus, such as tanks, steam-coils, towers, stills, filter-presses, and the like, are ready to hand. It would be disastrous, if after the war all the staffs are dismissed, all plant scrapped and sold, and the whole organization broken up. He suggests that the Committee on Industrial Research should take up as the most pressing "research" the inquiry as to the best way of protecting our industries from German attack after the war is over.

If this useful scheme should eventuate it would materially contribute to the safeguarding of the British chemical industry against German aggression.

U. S. CONTROL OF FOOD COLORS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24—A food inspection decision has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture permitting the use of tartrazine in coloring food products. Investigations have shown this color to be harmless and suitable for coloring foods. It is manufactured in large quantities in the United States. Seven other coal-tar dyes have been permitted in foods since the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act. Samples of all dyes certified by the manufacturers are examined in the Bureau of Chemistry and only such dyes permitted as are free from impurities and harmful substances.

Another decision has recently been issued making more stringent requirements in reference to the certification of coal-tar dyes when mixed with substances not coal-tar dyes. This decision provides that hereafter the manufacturer shall deposit with the Secretary of Agriculture a declaration that every package in which any such mixture is sold shall have a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity or proportion of the certified dyes present in the mixture.

U. S. Revenues on Imports in 1915 Were $205,800,000

Customs Returns Fall 27½ Per Cent Below Those of 1914—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Preparing Complete Summary.

A summarization of the duties collected on merchandise imported into the United States from 1821 to 1915 is contained in the opening section of "Imported Merchandise Entered for Consumption and Duties Collected Thereon," during the fiscal year of 1915, just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and soon to be issued in pamphlet form.

Decreased customs revenues in the fiscal year 1915 clearly reflect the influence of war, which operated to cut off imports generally and especially merchandise from Europe, the leading source of dutiable goods. While customs revenues in 1914 amounted to $283,700,000, a decrease of $28,700,000, or less than 10 per cent, when compared with 1913, in the following year, under war, they fell to $205,800,000, being $78,700,000, or 27½ per cent below the total for 1914.

Customs revenues in the period from 1821 to 1845 averaged, roughly speaking, about $25,000,000 a year; from 1846 to 1855, approximately $45,000,000 a year; in the succeeding decade, $60,000,000; in the thirty years from 1866 to 1895, about $180,000,000, and in the last twenty years, a little more than $257,000,000 per annum, the lowest point being $145,000,000 in 1898 and the highest $329,500,000 in 1907.

Sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures and alcoholic liquors supply about one-half of the total revenues derived from imported merchandise. The duties collected on imported sugar in the fiscal year 1915 amounted to $49,000,000, a decrease of $12,000,000 when compared with 1914. Unmanufactured tobacco paid duties aggregating $22,300,000, as against $23,600,000 in the preceding year, and manufactured tobacco, $2,600,000, as compared with $3,300,000 in 1914. On imported cotton goods duties collected amounted to $20,000,000; on distilled spirits, wines, malt liquors, etc., $13,400,000; on silk manufactures, $11,000,000, and on manufactures of fiber and of wool, each about $10,000,000.

The highest ad valorem rates of duty paid on the more important groups were those on distilled spirits, 148,73 per cent; tobacco and manufactures thereof, 84.33 per cent; wines, 69.66 per cent; malt liquors, 58.77 per cent, and silk manufactures, 49.24 per cent. Factory materials and leading food staples were either on the free list or subject to comparatively low ad valorem rates of duty. Free imports on foodstuffs included coffee, most meats and meat products, tea, cocoa, most of the fruits, and nearly one-half of the breadstuffs. On imported sugar the ad valorem duty averaged 31.75 per cent; on dutiable fruits and nuts, 22.87 per. cent; on dutiable meat and dairy products, 18.56 per cent, and on dutiable breadstuffs, 18.61 per cent.

About 3,000 classes are shown separately in the forthcoming booklet, with particulars as to the rate of duty, the duties collected, and the quantity and value of the imports entered for consumption.

EISENLOHRS TO INCORPORATE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24—The firm of Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., 932 Market street, the third largest cigar manufacturing concern in the country, is shortly to be incorporated for $9,000,000. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by George S. Graham, counsel for the firm.

The new capitalization will be $3,000,000 preferred and $6,000,000 common stock. No other manufacturers are included in the expansion, and future control will be vested in Louis H. and Charles J. Eisenlohr, who direct the business at present. Halgarten & Co., of New York, are bankers in the operation.

The concern's annual output exceeds 200,000,000 cigars. The firm has been established since 1850. It operates 20 cigar factories throughout the eastern part of the State.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .40
Acetphenetidin	lb.	14.00	—14.50
Agar Agar	lb.	.43	— .60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.62	— 2.64
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.64	— 2.65
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.66	— 2.67
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.50	— .52
188 proof	gal.	.51	— .53
Wood, ref., 95 p. c.	gal.	.55	— .57
97 p. c.	gal.	.60	— .62
Purified	gal.	.90	— .93
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .30
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .29
Meal	lb.	.27	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.86	— .92
Ammonia Carb., Dom.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Bromide	lb.	4.50	— 4.51
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony, needle	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.45	— .55
Crimson	lb.		— .75
Antipyrine	lb.	49.00	—50.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .10
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.45	— .50
St. Vincent, bbls	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Arsenic, red	lb.		—
White	lb.	.05	— .05½
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
Barium Chlorate	lb.		—
Nitrate	lb.	.16	— .17
Peroxide	lb.		—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.58	— 1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	2.87	— 3.00
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.80	— .90
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 2.95
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.		— 3.25
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25
Subcarbonate	lb.		— 3.10
Subgallate	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Bromine, bulk	lb.		—
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.03½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.10	— .12
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	6.50	— 6.52
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bulk	lb.	.42	— .43
Japan, refined	lb.	.42	— .43
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.43	— .44
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.44½	— .45
24's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.44½	— .45
32's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.44½	— .45
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.42	— .42½
Monobromated	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Russian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.70
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10	— .11
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.30	— 2.00
Chloroform	lb.	.70	— .72
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz.		3.75	— 4.00
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .56
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .38½
Fingers	lb.	.39	— .40
Coumarin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.39	— .40
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.05	— 1.20
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32	— .34
Jeweler's, large	lb.	.70	— .71
Small	lb.	.50	— .51
French	lb.	.19	— .20
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09
Dragon's Blood, mass	lb.	.25	— .60
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .90
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .70
Formaldehyde	lb.	.09½	— .10
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.60	— .65
Gold	lb.	.75	— .80
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.46	—2.52
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb.	.53	— .54
Drums and bbls. added.			
C.P., in cans	lb.	.54	— .55
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.50	— .55
Saponification, loose	lb.	.40	— .42
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.39	— .43
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.75	— .80
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		—
Guarana	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.00	— 2.10
Hops, N. Y., 1914, prime	lb.	.31	— .34
Pacific Coast, 1914, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	7.60	—23.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	6.10	— 6.15
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform	lb.	4.55	— 4.60
Isinglass, American	lb.	.70	— .80
Russian	lb.	7.40	— 7.60
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.13	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Anhydrous	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Licorice, mass	lb.	.14	— .21
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.33	— .40
Foreign	lb.	.24	— .34
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Regular	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.47	— .51
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.00
Manna, large flake	lb.		—
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.39	— .41
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Recryst.	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.		250,00	—275.00
Bisulphate	lb.	2.12	— 2.13
Blue, mass.	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	1.53	— 1.54
50 p.c.	lb.	.153	— 1.54
Calomel, American	lb.	2.73	— 2.74
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.	2.48	— 2.49
Powdered	lb.	2.43	— 2.44
Red Precipitate	lb.	2.93	— 2.94
White Precipitate	lb.	3.03	— 3.04
Metol	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.31	— .34
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.07	— .07½
Irish	lb.	.08	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.00
Druggists'	lb.	20.00	—25.00
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Balls	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .10
Opium, cases	lb.		—12.50
Jobbing lots	lb.		—12.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		—12.50
Granular	lb.		—12.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.		—
Paris Green, kegs	lb.		—
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Cream	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Lily white	lb.	.07½	— .08
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Phenolphthalein	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Phosphorus	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Paste	lb.	.06	— .07
Potassium acetate	lb.	.55	— .56
Bicarb	lb.	.85	— .90
Bromide	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.25	— .29
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Permanganate	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Potassium	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.		— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.		— .76
5-oz. tins	oz		— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.		— .80
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin	lb.		—
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.30½	— .31
Saccharin	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Safrol	lb.	.28½	— .29
Salicin, bulk	lb.	5.50	— 6.25
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	38.00	—40.00
Powdered	lb.	39.00	—41.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23½	— .24
Silver Nitrate	oz.	.36	— .38
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.13	— .15
Marseilles, white	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Green, pure	lb.	.10	— .11½
Ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .09
Mottled, pure	lb.	.09½	— .10
Ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .09¼
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.05½	— .06
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Citrate	lb.	.64	— .66
Hypophisphite	lb.	.82	— .84
Iodide	lb.	3.60	— 3.65
Nitrate, technical	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .24
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Sulphate, U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Spermaceti	lb.		— .24
Spts. Ether, Nitros	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Potato	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rice	lb.	.08	— .09
Wheat	lb.	.05	— .06
Storax	lb.	.25	— .30
Strontium, Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Nitrate	lb.	.32	— .33
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk,	oz.	.86	— .87
Powder	oz.	.83	— .84
Sulphate	oz.	.80	— .81
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphur	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.00
Flour	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.35
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.55
Washed	lb.	.04½	— .06
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.47	— .48
Thymol, crystals	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Tin, crystals	lb.	.28½	— .29
Bichloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide	lb.	.48	— .50
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.95	— 5.20
Commercial	gal.	4.90	— 5.10
Turmeric	lb.		—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	.85	— .90
Artificial (see Naval Stores)	lb.	.12½	— .13
Vanillin	oz.	.57	— .59
Vitriol blue	lb.	.24	— .25
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.18½	— .19
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

ACIDS

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	— .07
Glacial, 99 p. c. carboys	lb.	.30	— .35
Benzoic, from gum	lb.		—
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.,	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Powdered	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
bottles	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Citric, crystals	lb.	.64	— .64½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— 1.00
Gallic	lb.	.90	— .95
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.06	— .07
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.50	— .51
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	— .29

New York Markets

Opium Highest in Fifty Years—Cinchona Bark Goes Up and Will Probably Affect Quinine—Antipyrine Advance Features Market for the Week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A continued and growing scarcity of supplies of many drugs and chemicals, coupled with an active demand both for export and domestic consumption, resulted in further marked advances in prices in the New York drug market during the past week. Opium has reached the highest price in fifty years. Substantial gains covered many other products, including pyrogallic acid, antipyrine, cod liver oil, both Norwegian and Newfoundland, Hungarian chamomile flowers, cinchonidine sulphate, juniper berry oil, mercurials, mercury, potassium bichromate, potassium iodide, patchouli oil, savin oil and sloe berries. Minor advances were established on many other drugs and chemicals.

More liberal offerings and an absence of strong buying interest resulted in a decline in amyl acetate, while less marked reductions became effective on menthol, bayberry wax, mastic gum, barium nitrate, glycerin and acetone.

With spot stocks of opium below normal in this country, and a possibility of Greece entering the European conflict, further sensational price changes in that article are expected. Speculators are in control of fair-sized holdings.

Cable advices from Amsterdam of higher prices obtained for cinchona bark at the recent drug auction there have added strength to the quinine market here. A manufacturers' price of $1 for quinine sulphate on a bulk basis is an expected development of the higher cost of the bark.

According to cable reports Norway has placed an embargo on fusel oil and prices in the New York market are stronger, with an upward trend.

Antipyrine, which is much in demand just now in the treatment of grip and other winter maladies, featured the drug market during the past week by a sharp uplift in price. Spot stocks of antipyrine are nearly depleted. Speculators are in control of most of the available supply, and they are making predictions that the $75 mark will be touched in the near future. Before the war it sold at about $3 a pound.

Seeds and herbs are firm and mustard seed shows more activity at fractionally higher prices, while prices on canary seed closed higher at distributing points as well as in the New York market.

Spices have been less active and the demand during the past week has lacked animation. The acute scarcity of supplies, however, continues to hold values strong with an upward trend. Higher prices are looked for, based on the scarcity and uncertainty as to whether freight room can be obtained at shipping points abroad.

Acid, Tannic—Further inroads in spot stocks and prospects of a larger demand, led to a stronger and higher market. Makers advanced prices 5c a pound on bulk to 86c a pound and to 81c a pound for 25-lb. lots, while for small containers the usual advance is named. Supplies in barrels are held at 81c and 5-lb. lots are quoted at 80c a pound. For U.S.P. bulk lines 91c is named while 25-lb. lots are held at 86c a pound, and the usual advance asked for small containers. Supplies in barrels are quoted at 86c and for 5-barrel lots at 85c a pound.

Acid, Boric—Makers advanced quotations owing in part to the enhanced cost of production and the steady increase in the consumption. Supplies of crystals and granulated in bags are now being held at 10¾c and powdered at 11c a pound, while supplies in barrels are quoted at 11¼c a pound for lots of 18 tons and above. For refined crystal, granulated and powdered in kegs, 11¾c@11½c a pound is being named.

Acid, Pyrogallic—The increased cost of production and larger demand, imparted a stronger sentiment among makers, who advanced quotations sharply to $1.75 on 5-lb. cans, $1.80 on 1-lb. cans, $1.85 on ½-lb. and to $1.95 on ¼-lb. containers. For 25-lb. quantities in one shipment and for 100-lb. lots 5c and 10c less is named respectively.

Amyl Acetate—Under a smaller export and domestic demand prices were reduced to $4@$4.25 a pound, as to terms of sale.

Antipyrine—The market is materially higher owing to the decided scarcity and urgent demand. Some sales have been made at $40, but now $50 a pound is generally asked. Prices show a gain of $47.50 compared with the price a year ago, which was quoted $2.50 a pound.

Barium—Nitrate closed easier under a moderate demand and larger offerings. Sellers lowered quotations to 18c@20c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Borax—The enhanced cost of production and more active buying movement imported a stronger sentiment among producers, who advanced prices ½c to 6¼c for crystals and granulated in bags, 6½c for powdered in bags, and 6¾c a pound for powdered and granulated in barrels, covering eighteen tons and over. For ton lots, ¼c higher is named. Supplied of refined and powdered, U.S.P. crystal grade in kegs are held at 7¾@8c, while the grades are quoted at ½c lower.

Chamomile Flowers—Scarcity of spot stocks and a steady inquiry, forced prices to a higher level for Hungarian flowers. Holders are asking 15c more a pound to 65c@75c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Codeine—Manufacturers repeated quotations on the bulk basis of $6.35 an ounce for phosphate, $7.50 for muriate and nitrate, and $8.40 an ounce for alkaloid in one-ounce containers, covering lots of 10 ounces, in one delivery. The bulk of orders booked were for export account, while sales to domestic interests were light in the aggregate.

Cod Liver Oil—Owing to smaller offerings of oil from Norway and a good demand here, led to a stronger sentiment among sellers, who advanced prices sharply to $100@$110 a barrel, as to brand and terms of sale on spot lots. Newfoundland oil closed stronger and higher, owing to the partial embargo, also in sympathy with the higher market for Norwegian oil. Holders raised quotations to $90@$95 a barrel, as to brand and quantity ordered on the spot.

Colchicum Root—Prices are entirely nominal owing to a scarcity of stock and absence of offering. Occasional small lots are being offered at prohibitive figures, ranging from $1@$1.05 a pound.

Creosote, Beechwood—Second hands advanced prices sharply to $7@$7.50, while some holders named up to $8 a pound. Carbonate is being held by second hands at $7.50@$8, owing to the absence of offerings by manufacturers. With the scarcity of supplies becoming acute and the market practically in the control of second hands, it is impossible to foreshadow the future probable course of prices.

Doggrass Root—Scarcity of spot supplies tends to hold prices on a high level. Holders raised quotations 5c to 90c @95c a pound, as to terms of sale, while some sellers are asking $1 a pound.

Fusel Oil—Reports from Norway announcing an embargo upon shipments from that country, influenced a strong sentiment among local holders, based on no further arrivals here until the close of hostilities abroad. Domestic makers who are practically in control of the market in this country, advanced quotations on crude to $3.50@$3.75 and to $5.50 to $5.75 a pound, as to terms of sale.

Gentian Root—Sales are being made at 18c, while most holders continue to ask 20c a pound. Toward the close a firmer sentiment was apparent and in some quarters offerings have been withdrawn, holders anticipating an upward trend of the market in the near future.

Glycerin—Under freer offerings by second hands, prices receded to 53c a pound for refined and in some quarters there are sellers at a shade lower figure for chemically pure. Makers are quoting former prices on the basis of 53c@54c a pound for bulk supplies.

Juniper Berry Oil—Small arrivals and no prospects for larger stocks for some time to come, owing to difficulties of shipping goods from abroad, resulted in a higher level of values. Holders advanced prices to $4.75@$5 a pound for rectified while lack of offerings of twice rectified makes it impossible to quote this grade.

Menthol—A slow demand and more liberal offerings led to an easier spot market. Holders offered parcels at lower

(*Concluded on page 10*)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Pyrogallic	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Salicylic	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Stearic	lb.	.13	— .15
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.06	— .08
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.		— .91
Tartaric crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.52½	— .53
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.53½	— .54

ESSENTIAL OILS

Amber, crude	lb.		—
Rectified	lb.		—
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	— .90
Peach kernel	lb.	.42	— .45
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Bergamot	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Synthetic	lb.	2.95	— 3.00
Cade	lb.	.34	— .35
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .13
Japanese, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Caraway	lb.	2.30	— 2.55
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lead Free	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
U. S. P.	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	14.75	—15.25
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .46
Java	lb.	.85	— .90
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Bottles	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Copaiba	lb.	.85	— .90
Coriander	lb.		—
Croton	lb.	.97	— 1.02
Cubebs	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Erigeron	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.48	— .50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.70	— 4.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.		—
Turkish	lb.		—
Bourbon	lb.	3.05	— 3.20
Gingergrass	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Ginger	lb.	5.00	— 5.40
Hemlock	lb.	.57	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect	lb.	4.80	— 5.00
Twice rect.	lb.	5.05	— 6.00
Wood	lb.	.65	— 1.15
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.05	— 4.30
Spike	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Garden	lb.	.60	— .70
Lemon	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Distilled	lb.	2.30	— 2.45
Linaloe	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Mace, expressed	lb.	.80	— .85
Mustard, natural	lb.		—
Artificial	lb.		
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	—45.00
Petale	lb.	44.00	—50.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.95	— 2.25
Sweet	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Patchouli	lb.	9.90	—10.00
Pennyroyal, lb.	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Bottles	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.65	— 2.90
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.40
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.75	— .80
Rose, Natural	oz.	8.60	—13.50
Artificial	oz.	2.45	— 2.90
Rosemary	lb.	.70	— .80
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
West Indian	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	— .70
Artificial	lb.	.22	— .25
Savin	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .70
Tansy	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.30	— 4.60
Synthetic	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Birch, sweet	lb.	3.50	— 3.85
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.25	— 2.55

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	— .54
South American	lb.	.50	— .53
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.30
Oregon	gal.	.65	— .70
Peru	gal.	5.25	— 5.40
Tolu	lb.	.38	— .40

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.25	— .26
Bayberry	lb.	.05½	— .06
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.74	— .75
Calisaya	lb.	.20	— .26
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.06½	— .09
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .25½
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.27	— .29
Broken	lb.	.22	— .23
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.23	— .24
Broken	lb.	.24	— .25
Condurango	lb.	.28	— .30
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .07½
Cramp	lb.	.05	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .14½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.03½	— .04
Sweet	lb.	.04½	— .05
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly, Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .11
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .31
Quebracho	lb.	.30	— .32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.10	— .13
Select	lb.	.14	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .16
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.36	— .39
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.34	— .36
White Pine	lb.	.04	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.04½	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.20	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.17	— .19
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.72	— .80
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Mexican, whole	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tahiti, white label	lb.		—
Green label	lb.	1.42	— 1.45

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.48	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05
Juniper	lb.	.04	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Prickly, Ash	lb.	.13	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .08½
Sloe	lb.	.53	— .60

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.35	— .37
Borage	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Calendula	lb.	.55	— .60
Chamomile, German	lb.	.55	— .60
Belgium	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman	lb.	.30	— .31
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	
Closed	lb.	Nominal	
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.25	— .28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .45
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.25	— .27
Malva	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Mullein	lb.		—
Saffron, American	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Valencia	lb.	11.15	—11.50
Tilia, with leaves	lb.	.60	— .65

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belladonna	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Buchu, short	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Chiretta	lb.	.15	— .17
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.49	— .50
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Damiana	lb.	.08	— .10
Digitalis	lb.	.70	— .72
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05	— .06
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb.	.39	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05	— .06
Henbane, German	lb.		—
Russian	lb.		—
Henna	lb.	.12	— .13
Horehound	lb.	.17	— .18
Jaborandi	lb.	.15	— .16
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Lobelia	lb.	.07	— .08
Matico	lb.	.29	— .30
Marjoram	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.15	— .16
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .05
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .13½
German	lb.	Nominal	
Pichi	lb.	.08	— .10
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.95	— 5.00
Rose, red	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .07
Rue	lb.	.39	— .45
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.		—
Rubbed	lb.	.47	— .49
Grinding	lb.	.40	— .40½
Greek	lb.	.11	— .11½
Spanish	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Savory	lb.	.19	— .20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Half leaf	lb.	.40	— .42
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Thyme	lb.	.14	— .14½
Tinnevelly	lb.	.20	— .24
Pods	lb.	.12	— .13
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.18½	— .20
Stramonium	lb.	.22	— .23
Thyme	lb.	.13	— .14
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07	— .07½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07½	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.	.18	— .19
Althea, cut	lb.	.54	— .60
Whole	lb.	.40	— .44
Alkanet, cut	lb.		—
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.15	— .19
Arnica	lb.	.35	— .37
Belladonna	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .11½
Blood	lb.	.09	— .10
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .13
Bryonia	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock	lb.	.25	— .25½
Calamus, bleached	lb.		—
Unbleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .06
Blue	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Colchicum	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Colombo	lb.	.07	— .09
Culver's	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Dandelion	lb.	.29	— .31
Doggrass	lb.	.90	— .95
Echinacea	lb.	.17	— .17½
Elecampane, imported	lb.	.15	— .16
Galangal	lb.	.09	— .10
Gelsemium	lb.	.04	— .05
Gentian	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .23
Geranium	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Jamaica	lb.	.18	— .19
Bleached	lb.	.19	— .20
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cultivated	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Hellebore, white	lb.	.09½	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .25½
Black	lb.	.10½	— .11
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Rio	lb.		—
Jalap, whole	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.13½	— .15
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Licorice, extra	lb.		—
Selected	lb.	.16	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .14
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14½	— .16
Verona	lb.	.12	— .14
Fingers	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.13½	— .15
Pellitory	lb.	.29½	— .32
Pink, true	lb.	.39	— .45
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06

New York Markets

(*Continued from page 8*)

figures, ranging from $3.10@$3.15 a pound in cases, as to terms of sales, but sales for the week were moderate. Advices from Japan note a firm market, and prices gradually moving upward.

Mercurials—Both hard and soft kinds were advanced 50@60c and 28c a pound, in sympathy with the sharp gain in prices of quicksilver and an active demand. Makers are now quoting calomel at $2.73 and corrosive powder and crystal sublimate at $2.48 and $2.43 respectively, covering 50-lb. lots, in one delivery. Blue mass and blue pill powder are held at $1.35 a pound, blue ointment, 33⅓ per cent and 50 per cent at $1.43 and $1.53 a pound, covering 50-lb. lots in one shipment respectively. For lesser quantities than 50-lbs. an advance is asked. Prices above apply to any one kind or assorted preparations.

Mercury—Owing to the market being cleaned up of spot supplies, together with the active domestic and export demand, resulted in a skyward movement of values. Sellers are now asking $2.50@$2.75 a flask of 75 pounds, showing a gain of over $30 a flask compared with recent sale's values. Jobbing lot prices were raised to $3.55@$3.60 a pound. There continues an active demand from buyers for supplies to meet urgent needs.

Morphine—Orders booked for domestic account continue light, while export sales were fairly large for the past week. Domestic makers continue to quote on the previous bulk basis of $5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate in 5-oz. cans and $6.95 an ounce for alkaloid and acetate varieties, covering lots of 25-ounces, in one delivery.

Opium—A sharp rise in prices featured the market and importers are more or less bullish. Offerings from London early in the week have been made at a parity of $10.95 but no sales of importance resulted, owing to buyers' views here being lower. Larger quantities of Persian gum are being purchased, owing to an improvement of the morphia content, and its use in the manufacturing such derivatives of opium as morphine and codeine is steadily on the increase. Holders are now asking for spot lots of powdered $12.50, while granular and gum closed unchanged at $11 and $12,50 a pound

Patchouli Oil—Increased inroads in spot stocks, causing a scarcity of supplies, led to a higher level of prices. Holders announced a sharp advance of $1 to $10 a pound, while some sellers asked higher figures.

Potassium Iodide—Owing to the further enhanced cost of potash, makers announced an advance of 25c to $4 a pound and $3.95 a pound for bulk supplies and 50-lbs., in one delivery, respectively. No contracts or orders for forward delivery are being accepted by makers.

Pine Needle Oil—A further material reduction in spot supplies resulted in higher values. Sellers are now quoting 75c and over a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

Potash, Bichromate—Prices scored a sharp advance under a scarcity of spot stocks and larger inquiries. Sellers are now quoting 57c@58c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Potassium Iodide—Prices are higher in sympathy with the higher cost of production. Sellers are now naming 25c more to $4 a pound.

Quinine—Scant offerings of bark by holders at Batavia, due to small shipments from Java to Europe, and meager stocks in the latter country, resulted in increased difficulties confronting domestic buyers to make purchases in order to replenish their meager stocks. Owing to a steady upward trend of values abroad, considerable concern among buyers here is becoming more apparent. The bullish sentiment among local makers is becoming stronger and an announcement of higher prices on salts is expected daily. Offerings by second hands covering fair lines have resulted in sales at $1 to $1.05 for sulphate but toward the close of the market $1.10 to $1.15 was generally named. Prices of cinchonidine and cinchonine are higher and sellers are quoting $1.07@$1.16 and 75c@83c and 20c@29c and 15c@28c an ounce for alkaloid and sulphate respectively.

Sandalwood Oil—Quotations of West Indian oil are 15c higher. Holders are naming $1.85@$2, while in some quarters sales at $1.75@$1.80 a pound were effected, as to terms of sale. Smaller spot stocks and a better inquiry forced values upward.

Savin Oil—Prices were advanced sharply showing a gain of 75c over recent sales values. Scarcity of spot stocks and limited offerings are the ruling factors for the uplift of values. Holders are naming $3.75@$4 a pound as to terms of sale.

Sloe Berries—Higher primary markets, small spot stocks and more active inquiries, led to an upward turn of the market. Holders announced a sharp rise in quotations and are asking 53c@60c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

Strontium—Nitrate values advanced 2c to 32c@33c a pound under limited offerings and small supplies available.

Soda—Bichromate quotations closed stronger and higher under small spot stocks. Sellers are naming 30c@35c a pound as to terms of sale.

Turpentine, Venice—Short spot supplies and better inquiries resulted in an advance of 10c a pound. Holders are now naming 85c@90c a pound for true, while synthetic is held at 12c@12½c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Wax—Bayberry closed easier under more liberal offerings and a slow demand. Holders reduced prices 1c to 21c@22c a pound, as to quantity and quality ordered on the spot.

$25,000,000 Deal in Alcohol

According to unconfirmed newspaper reports, the United States Industrial Alcohol Company of New York, has just closed a contract through J. P. Morgan & Co. calling for the delivery of its alcohol product to an aggregate value of $25,000,000 to the French Government. Under the terms of the contract deliveries are to be made by the company of large quantities of alcohol, which is to be used in certain methods of powder manufacture by the French munition factories, at the rate of $2,000,000 worth per month, the total to be delivered within the period of one year.

The specific price per gallon which has been agreed upon cannot yet be learned, pending the conclusion of certain negotiations to guarantee against any possible reimportation of the product into the United States, so as to avoid payment of any internal revenue tax. These arrangements, it is believed, will shortly be satisfactorily made, although the contract has been signed up and the company is to begin deliveries immediately on its stipulated monthly basis.

While no definite information can be secured from the central sources, it is estimated that the trade profits on the contract with the French Government will aggregate approximately $6,000,000, which will amount to a 25 per cent surplus per annum for the $12,000,000 common stock of the company. The alcohol company has been working for the past year on a number of war orders, but the present contract is believed to be the most important and profitable which it has thus far undertaken.

The company makes its alcohol from molasses, and denatures it. This product sells for a lower price than the grain alcohol made by the distillers of the Distillers Securities Corporation. The statement is made that the alcohol company has sold the output of its plant into 1917, including the larger part of the capacity of the new $1,000,000 distillery at Baltimore, which will be ready for operation between March 15 and April 1.

The Cuba Distilling Company, which is the principal subsidiary property of the alcohol company, has $2,500,000 preferred stock and $12,500,000 common. A controlling interest in this company, $6,250,100 common, had been owned by the Distilling Company of America, but was transferred to the United States Industrial Alcohol Company last spring, and since that time the alcohol company has been acquiring the outstanding minority shares until now practically all of the common stock of the Cuba Distilling Company is in the alcohol company's treasury. It is estimated that the Cuba Distilling Company controls 80 per cent of the molasses output of Cuba, and is of especial benefit to the Industrial Alcohol Company, as it furnishes the parent company its raw product for the manufacture of denatured alcohol.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Rhatany	lb.	.60	— .65
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .82
High, dried	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Chips	lb.	.18½	— .19
Sarsaparille, Honduras	lb.	.39	— .42
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .14
Senega, Northern	lb.	.45	— .50
Southern	lb.	.55	— .60
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .12
Snake, natural	lb.	.18	— .19
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .31
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .11
Squill	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.41	— .42
True (Aletris)	lb.	.21	— .23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.40	— .44
English	lb.	.69	— .71
German	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	— .08

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.12	— .12½
Star	lb.	.25	— .25½
Spanish	lb.	.13	— .13½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Smyrna	lb.	.06	— .07
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Decorticated	lb.	.75	— .78
Celery	lb.	.28	— .29
Colchicum	lb.	.97	— .99
Conium	lb.	.10½	— .14½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Bleached	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Cumin, Malta	lb.		—
Mogador	lb.	.22	— .22½
Levant	lb.	Nominal	
Morocco	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Dill	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Fennel, German, large	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Italian	lb.		—
Roumanian, small	lb.	.14½	— .16
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Flax, whole	bbl.	9.00	— 9.25
Ground	lb.	.04⅞	— .05½
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Russian	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Larkspur	lb.	.25½	— .26
Lobelia	lb.	.21	— .24
Millet, natural	lb.	.03¾	— .03⅞
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.12¼	— .12¼
California, brown	lb.	.12½	— .13
Sicily, brown	lb.	.12⅝	— .12¼
Dutch	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13¼
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.19	— .20
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .26
Turkish	lb.	.23	— .24
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .75
Rape	lb.	.06	— .06½
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .07
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20	— .21
Stavesacre	lb.	.24	— .25
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .12
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.60	— .62
Kombe	lb.	.65	— .67
Sunflower, large	lb.	.08½	— .09
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Madras	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Worm, American	lb.	.08	— .09½
Levant	lb.	1.20	— 1.35

GUMS

Arabic, firsts	lb.	.28	— .30
Seconds	lb.	.24	— .28
Sorts, amber	lb.	.23	— .24
White	lb.	.26	— .28
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.14	— .15
Socotrine	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.30	— .31
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .34
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.64	— .69
Galbanum	lb.	.64	— .70
Gamboge	lb.	.85	— .90
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .30
Kino	lb.	.39	— .44
Mastic	lb.	.47	— .48
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	— .21
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .18
Siftings	lb.	.17	— .18
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sorts	lb.	.07	— .09
Tears	lb.	.09	— .11
Sandarac	lb.	.21	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	— .20
Sorts	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .74
Thus	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Seconds	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thirds	lb.	1.05	— 1.30
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .23
Bees, white	lb.	.47	— .48
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	— .34
Refined	lb.	.36	— .38
Candelilla	lb.	.25	— .26
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	— .46
No. 1	lb.	.39	— .42
No. 2	lb.	.33	— .35
No. 3, chalky	lb.	.29	— .31
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10	— .12
White	lb.	.14	— .16
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Montan, crude	lb.		—
Bleached	lb.		—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.28	— .40
Green	lb.		—
Refined, white	lb.		—
Refined, yellow	lb.		—
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.03¾	— .06½
Foreign	lb.	.06	— .09

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.		—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works,	48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.25
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs.	5.50	— 9.00
Lump	100 lbs.	5.00	— 8.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	5.50	—10.00
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	5.10	— 5.35
Lump	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	100 lbs.		— 6.50
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.00	— 4.00
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car	lb.	.05½	— .06
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .03
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	— .07
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	— .09
Lump	lb.	.11½	— .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Barium, chloride	ton		—120.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	20.00	—23.00
No. 1 white	ton	19.50	—20.00
No. 2	ton	16.00	—17.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—14.00
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Chloride, solid	ton		—11.78
Granulated	ton		—14.78
Sulphate	100 lbs.	1.00	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	.04	— .05
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.17	— .20
Copperas, f. o. b. works	100 lbs.	55.00	—60.00
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .23½
Sulphate	100 lbs.	13.00	—14.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	5.25	— 5.75
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.11¾	— .12
White cryst.	lb.	.13⅝	— .14
Broken Cakes	lb.	.12⅞	— .13½
Granulated	lb.	.13⅜	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.13⅞	— .14⅛
Arsenate	lb.	.07	— .07½
Nitrate	lb.	.16½	— .17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	06½	— .07
Red, American	lb.		— .07
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .10
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
English	lb.		— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .06½
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .03
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .03½
Nitric acid,			
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .07
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	— .07½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08½	— .09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	— .09
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.57	— .58
Carbonate, cale	lb.	.65	— .67
Caustic	lb.	.64	— .66
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .52
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .52
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	475.00	—500.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Saltpetre, crude	lb.		—
Refined	lb.	.35	— .37
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots	100 lbs.		—
in bbls.	100 lbs.		—
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .37
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	— 1.35
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.10
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.75	— 6.00
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	100 pc. lb.	.26	— .30
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
Kegs	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.35
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Silicate, liquid	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Cryst.	lb.	.05	— .06
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.01¾	— .02
60 p.c.	lb.		—
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Dry, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .06
Sulphuric acid			—
60 p.c.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
66 deg., carboys	per 100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.50	— 3.00
Oleum	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.84	— .85
Blood	lb.	.29	— .34
Aluminum, Chloride	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Salts	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Annatto, fine	lb.	.39	— .60
Seed	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .34
65 p.c.	lb.	.26	— .32
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	— .27
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cochineal	lb.	.55	— .60
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .50
English	lb.	.15	— .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.15	— .15½
Boxes	lb.	.15½	— .29
Divi-divi	lb.	.50	— .55
Flaxine	lb.	.59	— .80
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	—29.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	—46.00
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.15	— .18
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Kurpahs	lb.	Nominal	
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Synthetic (J)	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Indigotine	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02½	— .03
True	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	35.00	—40.00
Roots	ton	34.00	—35.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .27
Myrobalans	lb.	39.00	—40.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	— .29
Chinese	lb.	.17	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.		—
Quercitron	ton	35.00	—40.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	— .14
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.08	— .12
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c. Tannic Acid	lb.	63.00	—63.25
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09¾	— .09½
Aleppy	lb.	.09¾	— .09½
Pubna	lb.	.09¾	— .09½
China	lb.		—
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.05	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.35	— .37

Dyestuffs Manufacturers Now Number Thirty-Four

Many Important Concerns Started Since the War Give Hope of a Successful Dye Industry in the United States—a Report by Dr. Thomas H. Norton.

Thirty-four concerns manufacturing crudes, intermediates or finished dyestuffs and chemicals in this country are listed in an additional report on the dyestuffs situation, issued by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who has been detailed to study the conditions surrounding and affecting the development of a domestic dye industry. Production of these materials, which, previous to the war, amounted to only about 3,000 tons, is estimated by Dr. Norton at approximately 15,000 tons a year at the present time. He devotes particular attention to the output of aniline, the black normally used in four-fifths of the hosiery produced, and points out that the manufacture of sulphur black and synthetic indigo, unknown here before the war, are now progressing under favorable conditions. He says:

"The domestic supply of the crudes has now assumed large proportions. The approximate monthly output at present, in short tons is: Benzol, 7,500; toluol, 7,870; xylol, 950; naphthaline, 12,500; phenol, or carbolic acid (chiefly synthetic), 10,000 tons. Unfortunately, the demand for phenol, benzol and toluol, to be used in the manufacture of explosives, is now so abnormally high that there has been some difficulty in securing enough for the makers of coal-tar intermediates. The manufacture of these latter, especially of aniline, has suddenly grown to considerable proportions and is constantly increasing. There are over 17 firms now engaged in this branch, and others are now entering the field. There are twelve firms now engaged in making finished coal-tar dyestuffs.

Classification of Aniline

"Aniline itself, when destined for use in dyeing aniline black, should be classed as a finished dyestuff. When noting that a single firm, such as the Edison Company, is turning out 69 tons of aniline each month, it is possible to grasp what is being done to lay the foundations for a comprehensive American dyestuff industry.

"An enterprising Rhode Island firm, manufacturing itself considerable quantities of oil, is now installing in various textile mills standard plants capable of producing daily 100 pounds or more aniline. Such a plant, built to produce 100 pounds daily, costs from $1,500 to $2,000. The services of a single operative are needed. The ordinary output is 85 pounds of aniline for each 100 pounds of benzol employed. At current rates for this hydrocarbon it is found possible to make aniline at a net cost of from 30 to 40 cents per pound. This compares favorably with the daily quotations of $1 to $1.50 for immediate delivery."

Asks Protection for Manufacturers

An important point brought out in the report is the fact that, with the exception of the Edison Company, all firms now producing intermediates expect to continue in the business after the war. Dr. Norton expresses the opinion that the industry will require protection, describing the conditions of its development as follows:

"The United States possesses all the needed raw materials in abundance, in such amounts that it could meet the demands of the world's dyestuff industry. It offers the largest existing market for the consumption of dyestuffs.

"Enterprise, inventive talent and technical ability are present to an almost unlimited extent.

"The time is eminently propitious for the establishment of a national industry. All indications point to the continuance for a year or two of conditions—most deplorable in themselves—which favor a period of construction free from the disturbing element of foreign competition. Capital is ready to enter the new field in ample amount and is daily being invested.

"It demands simply an adequate measure of statutory protection against unfair competition on the part of foreign rivals. This, we now have every reason to hope will soon be accorded."

The official list of dye material manufacturers in the country is:

CRUDES

The Barrett Manufacturing Company, 17 Battery place, New York city.

Bayway Chemical Company, Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J.

Baird & McGuire (Inc.), 23 Allerton street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

Samuel Cabot (Inc.), 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

Thomas A. Edison (Inc.), Orange, N. J. (synthetic carbolic acid); monthly 150 short tons.

INTERMEDIATES

The Benzol Products Co., 25 Broad street, New York city, (aniline, substituted anilines and hydroquinone). The extensive works at Marcus Hook, Pa., has received notable additions. It is now the leading source of supply. This company, organized in 1910, was the first to manufacture aniline on a large scale in this country.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J. (aniline, paraphenylene-diamine). The monthly production of aniline is 138,000 pounds; of nitrobenzol, 45,000 pounds.

The Midvale Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N. J. (aniline).

The American Synthetic Color Co., Stamford, Conn. (aniline).

The Blackstone Chemical Works, 531 Grosvenor building, Providence, R. I. (aniline).

Paul Weiller, 326 Front street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Middlesex Aniline Co., Lincoln, N. J. (aniline.)

May Chemical Co., Perth Amboy, N. J. (aniline).

Unton Brothers, Bristol, Ind. (aniline).

The United States Coal Tar Products Co., 40 West 32d street, New York city (aniline).

Seydel Manufacturing Co., 86 Forrest street, N. J. (aniline).

The Chemical Co. of America, Inc., Springfield, N. J.; office, 320 Broadway, New York city (aniline).

The Butterworth-Judson Co., Newark, N. J. (aniline).

American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., Newark, N. J.; office, 60 Wall street, New York city (aniline).

Standard Aniline Co., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; office, 366 Fifth avenue, New York city (beta-naphthol and paranitraniline).

The Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. (dinitrochlorbenzol).

The Middlesex Chemical Co., Chester, Conn.

DYESTUFFS

Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; office, 100 William street, New York city. This is the oldest and most important company engaged in this branch. It was organized in 1879. Prior to the war it manufactured more than 100 different dyestuffs.

W. Becker's Aniline & Chemical Works, 105 Underhill avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The works of this company, completed in June, 1915, are very extensive. It manufactures a large variety of dyestuffs and specializes on colors for the woolen industry, more particularly alizarin substitutes. Capital, $1,000,000.

Heller & Merz, Newark, N. J.; office, 505 Hudson street, New York city. The company specializes on coal-tar colors used for the manufacture of paper.

The Central Dyestuff Company, Newark, N. J. A variety of dyestuffs for use in all branches are manufactured.

The Consolidated Color & Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.; office, 122 Hudson street, New York city. The production is limited to a small group of standard aniline dyes, used chiefly in textile mills.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Rensselaer, N. Y.; office, 117 Hudson street, New York city. This company manufactures some of the colors which are specialties of the Bayer Company, of Loverkusen, Germany.

The Pearsite Company, Clay City, Ky.; office, 346 Broad-

(*Concluded on page* 14)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.07	— .08
Camwood	lb.	.16	— .20
Fustic	lb.	.05	— .07
Hypernic	lb.	.06	— .08
Logwood	lb.	.18	— .20
Red Saunders	lb.	.08	— .10

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.62	— .64
Domestic, prime	gal.	.60	— .61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.		—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	100.00	—110.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06½
English	lb.	.07	— .07¼
French	lb.		—
German	lb.		—
Neutral	lb.		—
Herring	gal.	Nominal	
Horse	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.91	— .94
Off Prime	lb.	.79	— .80
Extra No. 1	lb.	.74	— .75
No. 1	gal.	.69	— .70
No. 2	gal.	.67	— .68
Menhaden, Northr crude	gal.	Nominal	
South, crude	gal.		—
Brown, strained	gal.	.50	— .51
Light, Strained	gal.	.52	— .53
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.54	— .55
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.56	— .57
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.95	— .96
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.91	— .92
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.85	— .86
Prime	gal.	.71	— .72
Dark	gal.	.64	— .65
Cleo Oil	lb.	.07½	— .11
Porpoise, body	gal.		— .50
Jaw	gal.	20.00	—20.50
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06	— .06½
Saponified	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Seal, white	gal.	.63	— .64
Sod Oil	lb.	.07½	— .08
Sperm, bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.74	— .75
45 deg., cold test	lb.	.72	— .73
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.70	— .71
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	— .69
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.78	— .79
Prime	lb.	.76	— .77
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.55	— .56
Bleached	gal.	.57	— .58
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.59	— .60

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.18	— .20
Cases	lb.	.18½	— .20½
No 3	gal.	.17¾	— .18
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.15	— .16
Ceylon	lb.	.13	— .14
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Corn, refined	lb.	9.10	— 9.15
Cottonseed, prime, yel	gal.	.09	— .10
Winter	gal.	.09½	— .10
Summer, white	gal.	.09½	— .10
Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.		— .60
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.		— .74
5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .75
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .76
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.		— .78
Mustard	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Olive, denatured	gal.	.93	— .95
Foots	lb.	.09½	— .10
U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.40
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.10½	— .11
Commercial	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Prime, red	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Palm, kernel	lb.	.12½	— .13
Peanut Oil	lb.	.70	— .74
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.60	— .62
Yellow	lb.	.55	— .56
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	1.10	— 1.11
Blown	lb.	1.07	— 1.09
Refined	lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Resin Oil, first rect	gal.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	gal.	.50	— .51
Tar Oil, gen. dist	gal.	.35	— .36
Sesame	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Sova Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
China, bbls.	lb.	.08½	— .08½
Manchurian	lb.	.08½	— .08½

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17	— .18
Extra cold test	gal.	.25	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.24½	— .25
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.35½	— .36
Gravity	gal.	.19½	— .20
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.24½	— .25
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.15½	— .16
Red Paraffin	gal.	.13	— .14
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.19½	— .20
No. 160	gal.	.18½	— .19
No. 110	gal.	.18	— .18½
No. 80	gal.	.16	— .17
Filtered	gal.	.23	— .24

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56½	— .57
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	6.00	— 6.50
Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls.		5.85	— 5.90

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.25	— .26
V. S. O.	lb	.25	— .25½
Fine orange	lb.	.22½	— .23
Second orange	lb.	.21½	— .22
T. N.	lb.	.20	— .20½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.18½	— .19
Button Lac	lb.	.24	— .25
Regular, bleached	lb.	.20	— .21
Bone, dry	lb.	.25	— .26

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	— .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	— .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .40
Gall	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.59	— .61
Logwood, solid	lb.	Nominal	
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.70	— .85
42 deg.,	lb.	.50	— .70
Cryst	lb.		—
Oak	lb.		—
Palmetto	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Persian Berry	lb.	.19	— .24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.20	— .21
51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .16
42 deg.,	lb.	.15	— .16
Quercitron	lb.	.25	— .34
Sumac	lb.	.10	— .11

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.16	— .17
Canton, rolls	lb.	.13½	— .14
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.65	— .70
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	— .31
Mombassa	lb.	.32	— .33
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.20	— .22
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.24	— .24½
Zanzibar	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Penang	lb.	.34	— .35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	— .19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15	— .15¼
African	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Cochin	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
Japan	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Mace, Banda	lb.		—
Batavia No. 1	lb.	.60	— .61
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.18½	— .19
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.15⅞	— .16
White	lb.	.21	— .21¼
Pimento	lb.	.04	— .05

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.		— .08
Santos 5's	lb.		— .09
East India—Private growth	lb.	.20	— .25
Padang Int	lb.	.22½	— .23
Mocha, large	lb.	.25	— .25½
Small	lb.	.26½	— .27
Liberian Straits	lb.		—
Surinam	lb.		—
La Guaria, Caracas	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Caracas. Washed	lb.	.11½	— .14
Porto Cabello	lb.	.09½	— .10
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Colombian	lb.	.09¾	— .11
Maracaibos cucuta	lb.	.09⅞	— .13¼
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Coatepec	lb.	.10	— .11
Washed	lb.	.12	— .14
Oaxaca	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Washed	lb.	.12	— .14
Tapachula	lb.	Nominal	
Tio & Sierra	lb.	Nominal	
Huatusco	lb.	Nominal	
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.07	— .08
Fair to good	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Prime to choice	lb.	.14	— .15
Nicaragua	lb.	.10	— .10½
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Fair to good	lb.	.12	— .13½
Prime to choice	lb.	.14	— .15
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Good ordinary	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Washed	lb.	.10½	— .12

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.16	— .17
Superior	lb.	.20	— .21
Formosa, fair	lb.	.15	— .16
Good	lb.	.17	— .18
Superior	lb.	.20	— .22
Choice	lb.	.34	— .38
Choicest	lb.	.49	— .63
Country Green, gunpowder, Extra	lb.	.35	— .50
Young Hysons			
Extra	lb.	.29	— .34
Firsts	lb.	.24	— .30
Thirds	lb.	.17	— .18
Pingsuey, Gunpowder			
Extras	lb.	.27	— .33
Firsts	lb.	.20	— .21
Thirds	lb.	.11	— .13
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.23	— .24
Seconds	lb.	.20	— .21
Thirds	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan, basket fired	lb.		— .17
Pan fired	lb.		— .17
Congou, common	lb.	.17	— .18
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.21	— .22
Pekoe	lb.	.22	— .23
India—Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.21	— .22
Pekoe	lb.	.20	— .21
Pekoe	lb.	.22	— .23
Orange pekoe	lb.	.24	— .26

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bahia	lb.	.17	— .18
Cuban	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
Trinidad	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
Haiti	lb.	.15½	— .16
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	— .22

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-buc'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95
XXXX	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Confectioners' A	5.75	5.75	5.75	....	5.75
Standard gran.	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.90
Fine gran.	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
2-lb. bags, fine gr	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
5-lb. bags, fine gr	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05
10-lb. bags, fine gr	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
25-lb. bags, fine gr	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.36½	— .39
Open kettle	gal.	.39½	— .49
Blackstrap	gal.	.14½	— .15
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.14½	— .17
Medium	lb.	.17½	— .19
Fancy	lb.	.25½	— .27
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.12	— .13
Clover No. 1	lb.	.14	— .15
Extracted	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.31	— 2.32

Dyestuffs Manufacturers Now Number Thirty-Four

(*Continued from page* 12)

way, New York City. This company, recently organized with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, manufactures a group of seven colors from the products of the distillation of cannel coal.

The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company, Kingsport, Tenn.; office, 30 Pine street, New York city. This company, organized in October, 1915, with an authorized capital stock of $15,000,000, plans for the construction of several plants in different sections of the country. The first plant, at Kingsport, Tenn., is largely devoted to the production of sulphur black.

A. Klipstein & Co., West Charleston, W. Va.; office, 644 Greenwich street, New York city. The recently constructed factory of this old and well-known importing house is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of sulphur dyes—browns, and especially sulphur black.

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. This company has embarked upon the manufacture of synthetic indigo.

The American Co-operative Dyes and Chemical Company, 848 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa. This company is devoting its attention at the outset to the manufacture of direct blacks for cottons.

The United Securities Dye and Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del. Incorporated December 11, 1915. Authorized capital, $5,000,000.

U, S. Will Get German Goods When Great Britain Yields

German View is that America Must Insist Upon Neutral Rights in Sea Trade—Then Dyes and Chemicals Will Be Reeased from Embargo,

A copy of the "weekly report on general conditions in Germany during the European war," dated December 25, 1915, has been received by WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS this week from the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Equitable building, Friedrich-Strasse, 59-60, Berlin, which is responsible for its publication. In this bulletin the association declares that "at the very moment when America will be in a position to export unmolested such products to Germany and neutral European countries, which, in the opinion of the United States Government, are not contraband of war, the German Government will, we are assured, lift the embargo on the export of dyestuffs, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, etc."

The report quotes at considerable length from the note of Secretary of State Lansing to the British Government protesting against illegal practices by England in its blockade of Germany and neutral ports of Europe. The reason for the embargo on dyestuffs and pharmaceutical products by Germany is explained as follows:

"The reason that this embargo was established was primarily to prevent Germany's enemies from obtaining these important products and to safeguard Germany's domestic demand. The fact that American industries are suffering under this rule is deplorable, but this difficulty can be quickly removed if America insists upon her rights as expressed in the recent note sent to Great Britain."

In a previous bulletin issued by the same association the fact was stated that Germany's exports of dyestuffs to the United States in peace times were not so large as perhaps is generally imagined in this country. In 1913 the United States imported from Germany goods of this nature valued at nine million dollars, which constituted only about 4.3 per cent of the total value of all goods shipped from the United States to Germany in that year. For every hundred dollars paid by Germany for American products exported to Germany only $4.30 was returned to Germany in 1913 for dyestuffs and chemicals.

The German point of view on this matter is that business interests of the United States "are fully conscious of the injustice to which they are subjected, and, as a result, must suffer for want of certain foreign products."

American Dyes May Supply World, Says English Writer

Believes that the United States Not Only Will Be Placed on a Footing of Independence, but Will Be Able to Export to Other Countries.

One result of the war, according to an English authority, will be to put the United States on a footing of independence with regard to dye-production, so that we will not only make all our own, but export them to foreign countries, The English writer, in *Nature*, warns his countrymen that when thus forced into new fields we may prove formidable competitors in the world's dye markets. Before the war, he tells his readers, American dye-factories employed not more than 400 workmen and produced annually 3,000 tons of dyes, prepared chiefly from intermediate coal-tar products made in Germany. Since that time new plants have been built, and the output of American coal-tar colors will soon be trebled, while the production of benzin and toluene has increased fivefold. He says:

"Owing to the extensive manufacture of explosives, it is difficult at present to secure large quantities of these hydrocarbons for color-production. But twelve firms have nevertheless embarked on the manufacture of anilin, the Edison Company now turning out three tons of this intermediate product daily. A remarkable and novel development has arisen in this branch of the color industry. The firms engaged in dyeing anilin black are setting up small anilin-plants costing $1,500 to $2,000 each, capable, under the supervision of one operative, of producing daily 100 pounds of anilin from benzin.

"At present the seven companies engaged on finished coal-tar dyes are restricting drastically the number of colors produced, and are concentrating on increased output. . . . Although the existing equipment for natural dyes installed in six large American works has proved to be a national asset of great value, yet the total supply of dyes is still far short of customary requirements, and the American public is urged to meet the abnormal situation in a spirit of generous compromise. The existing shortage will soon disappear, inasmuch as the United States possess all the enterprise, inventive talent, and technical ability requisite for the development of an American dye industry."

One reason for the former dominance of German color-chemistry, we are told, was the unity and solidarity of the various firms engaged in this industry, so that when one was menaced by any foreign competitor they all acted in unison. To quote further:

"It has been proposed to establish Government factories for the production of coal-tar intermediates, these factories to be available for manufacturing explosives in case of war. A national bureau of standards for dyestuffs would afford considerable protection to the growing industry, and a similar result would be attained in organizing the consumers of dyes.

"In view of these developments, it appears certain that in a few years America will be practically self-contained as regards dyes. It is not at all probable that the vast industrial organizations by this time established will content themselves with catering only for the American market, especially as the United States possess sufficient of the needed raw materials to supply the whole world's dye industry. British dye-producers must expect to face not only furtive attempts to recover trade by German competitors, but also a direct frontal attack on the home, colonial, and foreign markets by dye-wares of American origin. The only way of meeting this invasion will be by a combination, first of British manufacturers among themselves, and, secondly, a co-operative union of the British group with similar groups representing the other nations of the Quadruple Ententes. The pooling of our resources for war will need to be followed by a partnership in original ideas, technical organization, and natural resources in regard to the chemical industries of the Allied nations."

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Seconds	lb.	.40	— .45
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .65
Sorts	lb.	.30	— .36
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.33	— .38
Acetanilid	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.50	— .60
Technical	lb.	.46	— .56
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	lb.	16.50	—17.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .15**
C. P. Glacial, 99½%	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.40	— .60
From Toluol	**lb.**	**4.80**	**— 5.00**
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.16	— .19
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .21
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p. c.	**lb.**		**— 2.40**
Cacodylic	**oz.**		**— 2.00**
Camphoric	**lb.**	**4.55**	**— 4.75**
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Crude, 10-95 p. c.	**gal.**	**.40**	**— .90**
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	**oz.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	**oz.**	**.08**	**— .10**
1-lb.		.70	— .80
C. P.	oz.		— .15
Chrysophanic, true, v.	**oz.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.	**oz.**	**.20**	**— .26**
Natural, 1-oz. v.	**oz.**		**— .25**
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.67	— .69
	lb.	.76	— .86
Granulated	lb.	.75	— .80
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
	oz.		**— .19**
Gallic	oz.	.10	— .16
¼ ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.22	— .30
Hippuric	oz.		—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150	oz.	.35	— .40
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.07	— .10
	lb.	.30	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	**oz.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch, bot.	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
52 p. c., ceres. bt.	lb.		— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.		— .12
U. S. P., 10 p. c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Dilute	oz.	.05	— .07
Molybdic, C. P.	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Muriatic, com. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½c.)	lb.	.09	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carboy	lb.		— .09
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.10	— .11
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C. P., carboy	lb.		— .11
C. P., less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	**lb.**		**— .25**
Oleic, purified	**lb.**		**— .25**
Oxalic	lb.	.58	— .63
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .78
Phosphoric, diluted	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .18**
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c.	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Syrup, 85 per cent.	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .45**
Glacial sticks	**lb.**	**.75**	**— .85**
Picric	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Pyrogalic, ¼, ½ and 1 lb. cans	**lb.**	**1.85**	**— 2.00**
1 oz. v.	**oz.**	**.20**	**— .22**
Pyroligneous, purified	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .18**
Crude	**gal.**	**.30**	**— .40**
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	4.55	— 4.80
Bulk	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Sulphuric, aromatic	**lb.**		**— .50**
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .04½
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
C. P.	lb.	.18	— .22
Sulphurous, U. S. P., ss'n	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .14**
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.	**lb.**	**.90**	**— 1.00**
Medicinal	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Tartaric, cryst	lb.	.64	— .66
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .67
Trichloracetic	**oz.**	**.20**	**— .22**
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	**oz.**	**.18**	**— .22**
Aconin	**oz.**		**— 3.50**
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1lb. b.	lb.		—
Leaves, German	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .29
Root, English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .34**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.36**	**— .40**
Aconitine, Amorp, ½ oz. v.	**ea.**		**— 1.75**
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .60
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	1.80	— 2.15
Hydrous	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
(See also Lanoline)			
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .85
Agaricin	**oz.**	**1.20**	**— 1.30**
Alcohol, Absolute	**gal.**	**4.50**	**— 5.00**
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.68	— 2.74
Less	gal.	2.80	— 3.00
Com., 95% U. S. P., bbls.,	gal.	2.66	— 2.67
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.90
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.53	— .62
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.70	— .96
Alkanet Root	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Althea Root, Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.11	— .15
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.28	— .35
Socotrine, True	lb.	.38	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
Dried, 1-lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06¼	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less.	lb.	.07½	— .16
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.75	— .80
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.12	— .14
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.07	— .08
Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Purified	lb.	.20	— .22
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.09	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .14
Benzoate	oz.	.32	— .36
From true Benzoic A	oz.	.40	— .44
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.19	— .25
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85)	oz.	.15	— .18
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Molybdate	oz.	.32	— .40
Muriate	lb.	.15	— .18
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.08½	— .14
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.25	— .30
Granulated	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.75	— .85
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Valerate	oz.	.21	— .25
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Technical	lb.		—
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.38	— .42
Angostura Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Antimony Needle	lb.	.42	— .47
Antipyrine	oz.	2.20	— 2.40
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Crystals, ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.47	— .52
Powdered	lb.	.52	— .58
Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.25	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.18	— .27
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Aspirin	oz.		— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .80
Atropine, 1 gram		2.50	— 2.75
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.25	— 2.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	**lb.**	**.85**	**— .90**
Oregon	lb.	.14	— .17
Peru	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Tolu	lb.	.50	— .53
Barium Carb., prec., pure	**lb.**	**.28**	**— .30**
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys.	**lb.**		**— .25**
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.65	— .75
Dioxide, Anhydrous	**lb.**	**.55**	**— .60**
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	**lb.**		**— 1.00**
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Pure, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .10**
Pure precip.	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.60	— .65
	oz.		— .10
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Less	gal.	1.90	— 2.15
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.35	— .40
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Para	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.15**
Surinam	**lb.**	**1.20**	**— 1.30**
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Short	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Tahita	lb.	1.70	— 2.10
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb			—
German	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Root, German	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.			—
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	4.35	— 4.50
	oz.	.30	— .35
Bismuth, Betanaph. (Orphol)	oz.		— .80
Bromide	oz.		— .35
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Salicylate, 65 p. c.	lb.	4.05	— 4.20
40 p. c.	lb.	3.55	— 3.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	4.95	— 5.20
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.30	— 5.55
Subnitrate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .35
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .45
Blackhaw Bark	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Bloodroot	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .25**
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.47	— 1.52
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	**lb.**		**— .20**
Borax, Refined	lb.	.09	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .12
Bromine	oz.	.45	— .50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.70	— .90
Buds, Balm of Gilead	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Cassia	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .28**
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.		— .34

Dr L. H. Baekeland Receives Perkin Medal for Research

Noted Chemist is Rewarded for Work in Research—His Address of Acceptance Calls Attention to Opportunities in Chemical Industry.

At a meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, held at the Chemists' Club on January 21, L. H. Baekeland, Sc.D., inventor of Velox paper and "Bakelite," received the Perkin medal for eminence in industrial chemical research.

Dr. Baekeland was born in Ghent, Belgium, and soon after coming to this country invented Velox paper, which he sold to the Eastman Kodak Company in 1899. His latest success, Bakelite, is obtained by an inter-reaction between formaldehyde and carbolic acid, and produces a liquid which freezes by heat to a solid substance which looks like amber but is much stronger and cannot be melted or dissolved. This property has led to its adoption in a varied line of uses from wireless telegraphic apparatus and switchboards on battleships to buttons and pipe stems.

In his speech of acceptance, Dr. Baekeland said that this country has enough able chemists to put her ahead of the world in this field if they only had the support and the backing of business men. He advocated especially that the banks of the country employ expert chemists to investigate and report on new processes which need financial backing instead of making it necessary for the inventor to try to explain his invention to a board of bank directors without scientific training.

Should Not Put Blame on Chemists

Dr. Baekeland said: "If we turn our present opportunities into a gigantic fiasco, then let me tell beforehand to the public at large, that we should not put the whole blame on our chemists. This country has enough able chemists all willing to do their full share of good work. Our principal universities and engineering schools are now at least as good, for all practical purposes, as the very best European institutions of the kind. If some special branches of chemical industry, as for instance, synthetic dye manufacturing, have not attained here, in the past, the same development as in Germany, this was mostly a matter of different opportunities. On the other hand, we can point to some of our other chemical industries, where conditions were more favorable, and where this country has become a leader in quantity, in quality and in pioneership.

"Just imagine what it would mean here in this country for a chemist to know that he can be backed by a respectable bank, in any legitimate enterprise, however small, provided he can explain to their experts, in his own way, that he has a reasonable probability of success. The prestige of the bank alone would give him confidence in his work, and make him immune against the usual tactics of crushing and violent opposition to which his powerfully established competitors might try to subject him. Our large American banks know how to float railroads, loans, real estate transactions, or to consolidate established enterprises, or issue bonds to carry out similar wholesale financial operations, but they have not yet begun to learn how to support beginning enterprises based on new scientific discoveries and which on this account, can best thrive and grow to powerful maturity, if allowed to be tentatively started on a small scale, provided they can reckon on adequate financial support when they need it."

The Perkin medal was first awarded to Sir William Perkin of England, the discoverer of the first aniline dyes. It has since been awarded to several American chemists among them J. B. Herreshoff, Charles M. Hall, E. G. Acheson, Herman Frasch, J. W. Hyatt and Edward Weston.

Dr. Baekeland is a member of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, is past president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Chemists' Club, the American Electrochemical Society, the Inventors' Guild, etc. Among other honors he has received the Nichols medal, the John Scott medal, the Willard Gibbs medal and the first lectureship and Chandler medal at Columbia University at the fiftieth anniversary of the School of Mines.

Prescription Bottles and Glassware May Cost More

Chemicals Used in Their Manufacture Have Gone Up Tremendously—Foreign Orders Also a Factor—Sales for Export Bring 15 Per Cent Advance,

Manufacturers of bottles and other glass drug sundries are beginning to feel the shortage of chemicals used in the manufacture of glassware. Some of the chemicals necessary in this business are now practically unobtainable due to the closing of various European sources, while others are only obtainable at such high prices that the glass manufacturers are refusing orders rather than sell goods at a low margin of profit.

One or two large manufacturing plants are reported to have advanced their prices from 10 to 15 per cent, while it is said that the most important wholesale houses are ready to advance their prices as soon as they feel sure the step will be general.

The situation in America has been complicated by an influx of foreign orders at higher rates than those prevailing here. England, France, South Africa and Australia have been placing orders at prices ranging about fifteen per cent higher than those offered by domestic users. Manganese, an essential material in the making of flint or white glass, when free from iron, was formerly shipped in large quantities from ports on the Black Sea and since the closing of the Dardanelles the price has increased from $20 a ton to $150 a ton or more.

Soda ash, which was formerly imported from England, is manufactured at three or four places in this country, but owing to the heavy demand from abroad for the ash and for caustic soda the price has advanced from $12 to $80 a ton. These facts, together with the increase in the price of coal and other factors in the manufacturing process, have combined to increase the cost to manufacture about 20 per cent.

SCARCITY OF BOTTLES DUE TO FREIGHT TIE-UP EMBARRASSES DRUG MANUFACTURERS

The freight situation, which a few weeks ago threatened to tie up a considerable part of the commerce between New York and points west, is growing worse instead of better, according to a well-known manufacturer of pharmaceuticals who has had occasion to feel the embargo placed by the railroads on various commodities.

This manufacturer said that he had been unable to ship anything from his warehouse for three days because of a lack of bottles. All the railroads but one have now placed an embargo on these goods in favor of materials marked for export. Orders placed early last month have not yet reached the city. It is said that several other lines of pharmaceutical and chemical goods were also under the embargo and that much stock was being held in freight cars along the road.

SHIPMENT OF NOVOCAIN RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—It has been learned in Washington that the British Government has signified its willingness to permit the unmolested transportation from Germany to this country via Rotterdam of about 1,175 pounds of novocain, said to be consigned to Herman A. Metz & Company, of New York. It is now up to Germany as to whether that Government will allow the release of that quantity of goods, although it is believed to be very probable that this will be done. Negotiations are now being conducted with Germany to this end.

Cincinnati, Ohio—L. Cooper, president of the Cooper Medicine Company, of Dayton, O., pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to the charge that his company had violated the pure food and drugs act. The charge related to shipments of the patent remedy known as "Cooper's New Discovery," which the Government declared was mislabeled as to its claims of beneficiary effect in certain diseases. Another proprietary remedy of the company's was also involved. A fine of $50 and costs was assessed.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.47	— .52
Baker's A and white	lb.	.50	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.47	— .52
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.47	— .55
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—14.00
	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzoate	oz.	.70	— .75
Bromide	oz.	.60	— .75
Citrated	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Hydrobrom., gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.50	— .60
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	.65	— .70
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.27	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .36
White, peeled and split	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Calcium Benzoate	oz.		— .19
Bromide	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	— .10
Fused	lb.	.55	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Lactate	oz.	.10	— .12
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Permanganate	oz.	.30	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .35
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.10	— .13
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.70	— .85
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.44	— .55
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.46	— .52
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Japanese	lb.	.44	— .55
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.10	— .11
So. American	lb.	.09	— .10
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Chinese	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.05	— 2.15
Capsicum	lb.	.36	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .46
Caraway	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .30
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Decorticated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	— .20
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Fistula	lb.	.16	— .20
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .20
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.38	— .43
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .70
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun	lb.	.80	— .95
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.40	— .45
Chicle	lb.	.70	— .75
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	— .12
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Chloroform	lb.	.80	— .90
Chrysarobin	oz.	.26	— .28
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.28	— .32
Red	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow, Calisava	lb.	.38	— .44
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.85	— .88
Salicylate	oz.	.75	— .85
Sulphate	oz.	.80	— .83
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.22	— .30
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .65
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered, pure	lb.		— .33
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	4.75	— 5.00
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.	oz.	4.45	— 4.55
½ oz. vials	oz.	4.60	— 4.70
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .95
Codeine	oz.	8.85	— 9.30
Phosphate	oz.	6.80	— 7.25
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 7.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Seed	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.60	— .70
Para	lb.	.65	— .75
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.		— .50
Ammoniated	lb.		— .50
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride, pure, cryst	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.30	— .35
Barrels	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .36
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Coriander	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Coumarin	oz.	.62	— .68
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.42	— .48
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Carbonate	oz.	.75	— .85
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	— .38
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.62	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Cudbear	lb.	.30	— .40
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.28	— .32
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .24
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.42	— .47
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	— .14
White	lb.	.09	— .15
Digitalin, eighths	oz.		—10.75
15 gr. vials	ea.	.50	— .55
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.65	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.73	— .83
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.60	— .75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	— .70
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Elaterium	oz.	.65	— .70
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.22	— .26
Ground	lb.	.24	— .28
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Ether, Acetic	lb.		— .50
Chloric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.		— .32
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.29	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.25	— .30
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.08	— .10
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— 1.20
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.		—10.50
Less	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.06	— .08
Ground	lb.	.07	— .09
Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.90	— .95
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	.85	— .95
Silver	lb.	.70	— .78
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.00
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian Root	lb.	.30	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .42
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.16	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.55	— .57
Gold and Sodium Chloride, in cans	lb.	.56	— .57
Less	lb.	.60	— .65
U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	— 5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .65
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	lb.		—
Carbonate	oz.	1.35	— 1.50
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		— 1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .32
Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.09¼	— .11
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.55	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.63	— .70
Seed	lb.		— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .28
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .37
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.41	— .50
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	— .33
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .45
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .45
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.36	— .44
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39	— .46
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.28	— .33
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochinon	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.25	— .35
Sol. Technical	lb.		—
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.20	— .29
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Iceland Moss	lb.	.14	— .16
Ichthyol	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Madras	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Insect Powder	lb.	.50	— .60
Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.		— .45
Resublimed	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Deodorized	oz.	.60	— .64
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Rio	lb.	4.75	— 5.00

Druggists Ask for Change in Harrison Act Decisions

Committee Consisting of Charles M. Woodruff, Prof, J. H. Beal and S. C. Henry Appears Before Commissioner Osborn and Makes Strong Plea—Favorable Result Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Charles M. Woodruff, Prof. J. H. Beal and S. C. Henry, the committee representing the National Drug Trade Conference, following a hearing before Commissioner W. H. Osborn, of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department declared that they were well pleased with their visit to Washington and expressed the hope that their efforts to secure a change in existing Treasury Decisions under the Harrison anti-narcotic law would prove successful.

The first matter taken up was with respect to the first paragraph of Treasury Decision No. 2244, reading as follows: "In entering items calling for narcotic preparations and remedies on the order form issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of December 17, 1914, the quantity of narcotic drug to the ounce must be indicated, or if ordered in tablet form, the total number of tablets and the quantity in grains per tablet should be stated."

The presentation of the argument was by Secretary Woodruff who supplemented the brief which the committee had prepared and which pointed out the following: "It must be assumed that Congress did not intend to make any uncalled for exactions or lay any unnecessary burdens upon the medical profession and the drug trade when it passed the so-called Harrison anti-narcotic act; or to change any business customs, which are always the result of long experience. We also assume that the Secretary of the Treasury, in approving this decision, had not fully considered existing conditions and customs with respect to ordering medicinal supplies."

Why the Decision is Confusing

In the arguments instances were cited in which it is extremely difficult and sometimes impossible, either for the physician or pharmacist to comply with the first paragraph of T.D. 2244. In the case of physicians carrying supplies of preparations coming under the Harrison act, he may well know the therapeutic values, dosages, etc., of the preparations, but to state the exact narcotic content per ounce or unit is frequently impossible. Even the doctor's official guide does not tell him what particular alkaloids nor their relative quantities that are contained in fluidextract of coca, U.S.P., and when ordering a supply can do no more than specify quantity and designate the article by name as heretofore. The same principle holds good with other narcotic fluid extracts, tinctures, syrups, solids and powdered extracts, etc. Another example: "Supposing a physician wishes to order tablets Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard) N.F. from his purveyor? An order reading, 1/100 Pil Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard) N.F. will serve every purpose. He has no occasion to write out the formula. It has never been the custom to do so. As in a thousand similar cases the name identifies a particular pill made after a particular formula and containing particular medicinal substances in particular proportions. The purveyor cannot supply any other pill and comply with the order. It must, therefore, be apparent that the requirements of the Treasury Decision No. 2244 are, so far as the physician is concerned, burdensome. Practically speaking, in many cases it will be impossible to comply with it."

The possibility of a slight mistake in specifying the narcotic content of a preparation when ordering, and the consequent loss (often serious) of time until the mistake is rectified, and the difficulty of enumerating the tubes and medicines containing Harrison act items and their narcotic content when ordering medicine cases, buggy cases, hyperdermic cases and the like were also shown.

A Burden Upon the Druggist

The burden thus placed upon the druggist is even greater. "The duties of the retail druggist are multifarious. The highest interest of the public is conserved when the pharmacist is left as free as possible to give his attention to the preparing of prescriptions. Anything that unnecessarily increases his labors, or diverts his mind to other things is prejudicial to the public weal." If he attempts to indicate the quantity of narcotic drug to the ounce or tablet, etc., much time is lost in seeking the necessary information; and the least bit of an error would involve the loss of more time and much correspondence.

That "the first paragraph of the Treasury Decision 2244 does not further any purpose of the law," was also advanced. If the Harrison act is to be construed as a revenue measure only, it would serve no purpose whatsoever, nor would it serve the inspectors in ascertaining more readily, who were reselling unlawfully, and for statistical purposes the process is too laborious. For each point involved there was an illustration to support the contentions.

The views of the National Drug Trade Conference with reepect to Treasury Decision No. 2213 were presented by Prof. J. H. Beal. The limitations placed by T.D. 2213 on the meaning of the words "preparations," "remedies," "prescriptions" are unwarranted, by the "popular understanding of these words, by the senses in which they are commonly employed by practitioners of medicine and pharmacy or by the manner of their employment in medical and pharmaceutical literature." In consequence of these limitations the exemptions in section six of the Harrison law do not apply to medicines dispensed on physicians' prescriptions unless the prescription is "for a preparation or a remedy prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary or other formula, or for a remedy or preparation prepared under a private or proprietory formula, carried in stock by the dealer which may be dispensed without prescription." Accordingly a prescription for such a preparation as paregoric is exempt, but if other ingredients are added thereto, all the requirements of prescriptions for the unmixed and undiluted drugs as enumerated in sections one and two of the Harrison law are imposed.

Ten reasons were set forth in support of the views of the committee and a draft was submitted as a basis for the formulation of a decision more properly interpreting the scope and effect of section six of the act.

NEW STANDARD PRICE BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Under the title "To protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising," Representative Dan V. Stephens, of Nebraska, to-day re-introduced in the House of Representatives the original Stevens-Ayres bill with a number of important amendments designed to meet the views of many friends of the measure.

The new bill specifically permits discounts for cash and for quantity and for allowances and rates covering costs of transportation.

A final, new paragraph exempts sales to libraries and other public institutions. There are also drastic provisions against the use of the privileges of the bill in connection with any monopolized product or one concerning which there is any combination between manufacturers.

The latest tally shows 209 members of the House in favor of this legislation. This is but nine less than a majority.

MORE CARBOLIC ACID ON MARKET

The U. S. Standard Chemical Works, of Bound Brook, N. J., has opened a New York office at 115 Broadway. The manufacturing activities of the company are directed entirely to the production of carbolic acid. The company, being a new one in this line of endeavor, its product has but recently appeared in the market. According to members of the firm the greater part of their output has been contracted for, but they have small spot offerings for the local market.

Minneapolis, Minn,—The thirty-second annual convention of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association will be held here on February 8, 9, 10. Secretary Edwin L. Newcomb is sending out programs for the event.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S.	lb.	.18	— .20
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.18	— .22
Bromide	oz.	.30	— .35
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.83	— .90
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.83	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p. c. Q.) Scales	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.36	— .42
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.08	— .12
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.73	— .85
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.83	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.		— .30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.48	— .58
Salicylate	oz.	.15	— .20
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.20	— .27
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass., Scales	lb.	.80	— .90
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	lb.		— .20
Valerate	oz.	.25	— .30
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	7.80	— 8.25
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Juniper Berries	lb.	.08	— .10
Kamala	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Purified	lb.		—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .33
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.47	— .55
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
"Leibreich"	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.		— 1.65
Anhydrous	lb.		— 2.15
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.36	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .49
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.32	— .38
Extra	lb.	.36	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	— .45
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.20	— .30
Chloride	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .40
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Licorice, Corig	lb.	.40	— .45
Mass	lb.	.39	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .56
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.33	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.18	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .24
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.15	— .18
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.18	— .25
Lithium, Acetate	oz.		— .22
Bitartrate	oz.		— .22
Bromide	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Carbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 5.90
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycopodium	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Mace, whole	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		— .30
Calcined	lb.	.50	— .62
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.14	— .24
2 ozs.	lb.	.16	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.30	— .32
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.40	— .57
Magnesium Metal, Ribbon	oz.		— .75
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05½	— .09
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18	— .20
Dried	lb.	.14	— .18
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		—
Blue, small	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.18	— .23
Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	.08	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.30	— .40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Lactate	oz.	.22	— .25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.24	— .30
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.35	— 1.55
Small	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Marjoram Leaves, Ger.	lb.	.50	— .54
Mastic	lb.	.70	— .80
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Mercury	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ammon. (pure precip.)	lb.	3.13	— 3.18
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	2.58	— 2.63
Powdered	lb.	2.53	— 2.58
Bisulphate	lb.	2.54	— 2.59
Chloride, mild (Cal'l)	lb.	2.83	— 2.88
Iodide, green, Proto	lb.	4.35	— 4.60
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Oxide, Red. (red pre.)	lb.	3.03	— 3.08
Yellow	oz.	.23	— .27
Salicylate	oz.	.35	— .38
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	1.25	— 1.80
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	lb.	1.47	— 1.52
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .13
German	lb.		—
Morphine, Acet., ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.50	— 7.60
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.50	— 7.60
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.10	— 6.50
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.10	— 6.40
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.25
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.10	— 6.40
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.10	— 6.40
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Musk Root	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.10
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.18	— .22
Ground	lb.	.20	— .24
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.17	— .18
Nickel and Ammon, Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sulphate	lb.		— .26
Nutgalls	lb.	.36	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .60
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .40
Nux Vomica	lb.	.12	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Without Acid	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Almonds, Sweet	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	.60	— .70
Rectified	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	.40	— .45
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.20	— .26
Caraway	lb.	2.55	— 3.35
Cassia	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Castor, American	lb.	.20½	— .27
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Wood	lb.	.26	— .32
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Citronella	lb.	.60	— 1.25
Cloves	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Cocoanut, Cochin	lb.	.20	— .25
Ceylon	lb.	.20	— .30
Copra	lb.	.18	— .23
Cod Liver, Newf'land	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Norwegian	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Bbls.	ea.	90.00	—100.00
½ bbls.	ea.	46.00	—52.00
Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Coriander	oz.	1.25	— 1.40
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.78	— 1.00
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Turkish	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.25	— 2.35
Gold Medal Tilly, large,	gross		—
Regular	gross		—
Capsules	gross		—27.00
Sylvester's	doz.		— 3.00
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Juniper Berries	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Wood	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Lard	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.		—
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Distilled	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Linseed, boiled	gal.	.78	— .88
Raw	gal.	.76	— .86
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Expressed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Essential	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Mirbane	lb.	.45	— .50
Neatsfoot	gal.	.85	— 1.20
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petals, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.18	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .20
Paraffin	gal.	.40	— .50
Light	gal.		—
Russian	gal.		—
Patchouli	oz.	.85	— .95
Peach Kernels	lb.	.55	— .65
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.80	— 3.05
Western	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	.90	— 1.70
Poppy, true	lb.	.30	— .35
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	— 1.40
Rose, Kissanlik	lb.	9.50	—12.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.78	— .90
Sandalwood, English	lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	.85	— .95
Savin	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Sperm, winter blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
White	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.63	— 1.73
1/3 Mercury	lb.	1.53	— 1.63
Opium (Natural)	lb.	11.75	—12.25
Granulated	lb.	13.25	—13.50
U. S. P., Powdered	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacoa	lb.	.10	— .15
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	— .30
Select Finger	lb.	1.70	— 2.15
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Paraffin	lb.	.10	— .12
Paraform	oz.	.10	— .14
Paraldehyde	lb.	2.65	— 3.00

Patent Medicine Case May Be Heard Within Two Weeks

Suit to Test Validity of Formula Disclosure Ordinance May Eventually Go to United States Supreme Court, is Opinion of Attorneys.

At a conference of the patent medicine interests and the lawyers representing the New York City Board of Health in the fight over the Goldwater patent medicine ordinance, held in the office of the corporation counsel on Tuesday afternoon, the various points of law and the rights of both sides were presented and discussed but no decision was reached as to the form the action would take when brought before the courts. The final decision in this matter was left to George W. Wickersham, attorney for the patent medicine interests, and Mr. Millard, assistant corporation counsel, who is conducting the case for the Board of Health.

Mr. Millard told a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that the case would undoubtedly be brought into the courts within two weeks, but whether in the criminal courts, where a demurrer might be taken to introduce points of law, or under the form of habeas corpus or under an injunction in equity, he was not able to say until after his conference with Mr. Wickersham. Mr. Millard said that if the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States, as seemed possible, it would take more than a year to reach a final decision.

Those present at the conference were Mr. Wickersham, Harry B. Thompson, general counsel for the Proprietary Association of America, Mr. Millard, Health Commissioner Emerson, Lucius P. Brown, director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, Mr. Fiske and Mr. Soltes.

Following is an additional list of those concerns which have registered formulas with the Department of Health:

The Anasarcin Chem. Co., Winchester, Tenn.
Andron Hygienic Co., Inc., 120 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.
Paul Arndt, 605 Hart St., Bklyn, N. Y.
E. A. Banks, 331 Atlantic Av., Bklyn.
Hollis M. Barnes, 86 W. Bway, N. Y. C.
Bell & Co., Inc., Orangeburg, N. Y.
Herman L. Berger, 1863-2nd Av., N. Y. C.
C. A. Bernstein, 3136 Bway, N. Y. C.
Lisabel Berger, 1863-2nd Av., N. Y. C.
Edw. G. Binz Co., 1612 Tennessee St., Los Angeles, Calif.
G. E. Boehlan, 712-4th Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
E. A. Boetzel, 3270 University Av., Bronx, N. Y. C.
T. Sherwood Boyd, 75-5th Av., N. Y. C.
Bradley Mfg. Co., 445 Princeton Av., Bluefield, W. Va.
Bromo Mint Co., Inc., 108 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Branower Chemical Co., 2789 Webster Av., Bronx, N. Y. C.
F. G. Brown, 112 No. Delaware Av., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. H. C. Burke, 1947 Bway, N. Y. C.
Carmela Mfg. Co., 32 Union Sq., N. Y. C.
Isaac Cohen, 115th St. & Bway, N. Y. C.
Jas. M. Corbett, 5051 Chichester Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.
David Davidson, 1363-2nd Av., N. Y. C.
Bernard E. Dawson, 1840 Coney Island Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Geo. A. Deitz, Jr., Matawan, N. J.
Robert Dickinson, 198 E. 205th St., Bronx, N. Y.
Dios Chemical Co., 2940 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel Dolcort, 385 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
F. L. Downs, 725 Nostrand Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
A. Eisenbud, 2231-5th Av., N. Y. C.
H. J. Epstein, 993 Manhattan Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Dio Etienne, 163 E. 32nd St., N. Y. C.
Ex-So Remedy Co., 371 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.
H. Fein, 1519 First Av., N. Y. C.
Fermarin Pharmacal Co., 2128 3rd Av., N. Y. C.
John W. Ferrier, 216 Columbus Av., N. Y. C.
Max Franzlich, 862 Myrtle Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Friedlander Bros., 486 6th Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
F. Garfinkel, 141 Avenue A, N. Y. C.
Goebel Brewing Company, Detroit, Mich.
J. Goodman, Inc., 1578-1st Av., N. Y. C.
Goodrich Drug Co., Anoka, Minn.
Andrew Gross, 373 Brook Av., Bronx, N. Y.
M. L. Gross, 668 Westchester Av., Bronx, N. Y. C.
John F. Hancock & Son, 4 So. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Joseph Hausman, 795 E. Pkway, Bklyn, N. Y.
John Hepburn, 130 Main St., Astoria, L. I. C.
The Henderson Herb Co., Inc., 32 Union Square, N. Y. C.
Chas. Herzenberg, 40 Grand St., N. Y. C.
Dr. Hoffman Medicine Co., 231 Hamburg Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Emil Hornbeck, 6024-5th Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Hydenreich Bros., Inc., 167 Atlantic Av., N. Y. C.
Christopher Hyland, 457-3rd Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
F. K. James Co., 247 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Hans Jurgensen, 135 Flushing Av., Astoria, L. I. City.
Wm. Kamlah, 86 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Katzman & Co., 598 Columbus Av., N. Y. C.
Jacob Khasan, 212 Broome St., N. Y. C.
Charles Killgore, 82 Fulton St., N. Y. C.
Julius Kramer, 723-9th Av., N. Y.
Joseph Landes, 11 First Av., N. Y. C.
Edw. Lassere, Inc., 400 W. 23rd St., N. Y. C.
Morris Leibowich, 1692 Madison Av., N. Y. C.
F. C. M. Lendholdt, 490 E. Tremont Av., Bronx, N. Y.
Julius London, 235 Schenectady Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Longo, 54 Union St., Bklyn, N. Y.
Bernardo Mammone, 332 E. 116th St., N. Y. C.
Guiseppe Maniscalco, 126 Hudson St., N. Y. C.
Michael De Marsico, 137 E. 116th St., N. Y. C.
Emil Mayer, 1127 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill, L. I.
The Mears Ear Phone Co., Inc., 45 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.
M. Moscowitz, 116 Broome St., N. Y. C.
Myerson & Siegler, 1023 Kelly St., Bronx, N. Y. C.
F. E. Niblette, 4192 Jerome Av., Woodhaven, L. I.
W. M. Olliffe, 6 Bowery, N. Y. C.
Pankotine Medical Co., 353-5th Av., N. Y. C.
Chas. A. Passmore, 6 Bowery, N. Y. C.
Peckham Remedy Co., Freeport, Mich.
Peek & Velsor, 9 Gold St., N. Y. C.
Fred H. Plate, 192 Montauk Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Otto Regnault, 136 Alexander Av., Bronx, N. Y.
D. Rothman, 1074 Prospect Av., Bronx, N. Y.
The Roworth Mfg. Co., 85 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.
Philip Rudy, 76 Avenue B, N. Y. C.
The Sanitogeno Co., 131 E. 115th St., N. Y. C.
F. P. Schweizer & Co., 7 Greenwich Av., N. Y. C.
E. M. Sekunna, 494 E. 141st St., N. Y. C.
T. Shapiro, 69 Av. C, N. Y. C.
Schering & Glatz, Inc., 150 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.
The Sidney Smith Pharmacy, Inc., 6923 Ft. Hamilton Pkway, Bklyn, N. Y.
A. Spanier, 67 Lee Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
State Pharmaceutical Mfg. Co., 24 Murray St., N. Y. C.
Texawater Company, 346 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.
M. E. Upgraft-Walker, 327 West 86th St., N. Y. C.
W. L. Van Dorn, 535 Bway, Bklyn, N. Y.
Anthony Veprovsky, 1430 1st Av., N. Y. C.
Vero Chem. Co., 2417 Silver St., Bklyn, N. Y.
Emil Werp, 93 Ludlow St., N. Y. C.
Estate of Hugo Wesch, 1585-87 Myrtle Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Wm. J. Wood, Trenton, N. J.
E. Zagat, 409 Howard Av., Bklyn, N. Y.
Herman Zuelch, 590 Seneca Av., Jamaica, L. I.

Big Drug Chain Rumor Gains Currency in Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 25—The rumor is again rife here that promotion plans are almost completed for the incorporation of a company that is going to have one hundred drug stores. As this story died down some months ago people in the trade are not inclined to believe there is any truth in it now, but a man who says he knows what he is saying declares that nearly one hundred stores have been signed up to enter the combine and that probably there will be one hundred and twenty-five.

From another source it has been learned that the project is being promoted by Guy Osborn, formerly a member of the firm of Osborn & Colwell, New York, and who formerly was a salesman in the employ of the Fuller-Morrisson Company. The basis on which the stores are being admitted, or signed up, is the following: Seventy-five per cent of the invoice will be paid for in cash; twenty-five per cent will be paid for in preferred stock of the company; and a bonus equivalent to fifty per cent of the invoice will be given in common stock.

The number of options that have been obtained on stores in Chicago is not known, but there is some curiosity to know the identity of the man who is going to manage so large a corporation.

Twenty-seven retail durggists and five wholesalers will be prosecuted in Chicago, if the recommendations are carried out that have been made this week to Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health, by several heads of departments in the health bureau. The recommendations are contained in the reports submitted to the commissioner this week in regard to cases involving the sale of spurious salicylic acid, or aspirin. Copies of the reports have been placed in the hands of Henry B. Miller, the City Prosecutor, State Attorney Hoyne and Attorney General Lucey. Only two out of twenty-seven druggists investigated made any attempt at qualitative analysis; it is claimed all the others relied on the honesty and truthfulness of the jobbers and peddlers from whom they received their supplies.

J. R. Owen, buyer for the Fuller-Morrisson Co., left this week for Pasadena, Cal., where he intends to spend some time in recruiting his health.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Paris Green	lb.	.23	— .40
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v.	ea.	.40	— .45
Pellitory Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.23	— .25
White	lb.	.25	— .28
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white.	lb.	.15—	.18
Phenacetin, Bayer	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrochloride	gr.	.03	— .06
Nitrate	gr.	.03	— .06
Pink Root, true	lb.	.65	— .70
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .65
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .16
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's sifted	bbl.		— 2.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .55
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.30	— .35
White	lb.	.30	— .35
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.22	— .32
White, sticks	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Potassium Acetate	lb.	.67	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	.22	— .25
Bichromate	lb.	.60	— .65
Bicarbonate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .32
C. P.	lb.		— .40
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.75	— .85
Chlorate	lb.	.60	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.61	— .69
Purified and gran.	lb.	.80	— .85
C. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.60	— .70
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .66
Purified and gran.	lb.	.65	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.25	— .27
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.43	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.37½	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Prussiate, red	lb.	6.65	— 6.75
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Salicylate	oz.	.21	— .25
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .32
C. P.	lb.	.32	— .40
Sulphide	lb.	.55	— .60
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	.75	— .85
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .25
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.33	— .36
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulph.	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.55	— 1.58
Acetate	oz.	1.61	— 1.63
Bimuriate	oz.	1.53	— 1.60
Bisulphate	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Carbolate	oz.	1.43	— 1.48
Hydrobromide	oz.	1.28	— 1.30
Hydrochloride	oz.	1.28	— 1.30
Lactate	oz.	1.64	— 1.68
Salicylate	oz.	1.43	— 1.45
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	— 1.25
5-oz. tins	oz.	.85	— 1.30
1-oz. vials	oz.	.95	— 1.40
Tannate	oz.	1.05	— 1.07
Valerate	oz.	1.62	— 1.65
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.		— .10
Resin, common	lb.	.07	— .09
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.			
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .80
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .85
Rhubarb—			
Powdered, extra tins	lb.	.75	— .90
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.32	— .37
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.36	— .40
Saccharin	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.70	—12.25
Sage Leaves	lb.	.20	— .63
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .70
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salol	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mexican, cut	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.22	— .26
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,			
15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	— 3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.25	— .31
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.40	— .47
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.62	— .66
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.47	— .50
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	— .53
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.49	— .50
Oxide	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Cut	lb.	.18	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Soda Ash	lb.	.05	— .10
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.		— .60
Benzoate (from True Benzoic Acid)	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.31	.35
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Cacodylate	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.50
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .32
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cinnamate	oz.	.25	— .29
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .80
Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.	oz.	.15	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02½	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.42)	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Pure, granulated	lb.	.09	— .13
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	— .04
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphocarb (S'phophen)	lb.	1.10	— 1.22
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.31	— .35½
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
15 grs.	each	.15	— .17
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.34	— .40
Spirit Ammonia—			
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.75
Nitre, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.65	— .75
Squawvine Root	lb.	.18	— .23
Squill Root, white	lb.	.13	— .15
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Stone Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Storax, liquid	lb.	.75	— .85
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	— .15
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .40
Lactate	oz.	.09	— .11
Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.37	— .42
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.		1.60	— 1.70
Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.20	— 1.45
Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.15	— 1.35
Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.	.20	— .24
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.22	— .26
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		—
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.02¼	— .04
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.16	— .20
Roll	lb.	.02½	— .04
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .15
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	3.25	— 3.50
Tar Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.68	— .73
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.	lb.	.60	— .70
Thymol	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.35
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.33	— .38
Venice	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Artificial	lb.	.16	— .20
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .85
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Wax Bay	lb.	.28	— .32
Bees, yellow	lb.	42.	— .50
White	lb.	.50	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .55
Japan	lb.	.18	— .22
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.09	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.12	— .17
Chloride, fused	lb.	.32	— .39
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .35
Medicinal	lb.		—
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.35	—.45
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.45	— .55
Oxide, American, U. S. P.	lb.	.22	— .25
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.14	— .16
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18

Scarcity of Drugs Acute in England, Consul Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Consul F. D. Hale writes the Department of Commerce from Huddersfield, England, as follows: "The scarcity of some of the most important drugs has become so acute as to cause more or less anxiety in the medical profession, as it is difficult to find substitutes. This scarcity has resulted in extreme prices. That of phenacetin is now sixteen times as high as it was before the war; aspirin, fourteen times as high, salicylate of soda, sixteen times dearer; potassium bromide, twelve times dearer; antipyrine, nine times. These are a few examples out of the many cases in which values of drugs and medicinal preparations have greatly advanced as a direct result of the war.

"In the case of the coal tar series—phenacetin, antipyrine, aspirin, etc.—the reason for the extreme price is that before the war they were manufactured almost wholly in Germany, and up to the present time British manufacturers have not been able to overcome the difficulties in the way of their economical production, although aspirin is being made in fair quantities. It is claimed by those having expert knowledge that British manufacturers can and will master the difficulties when the raw material, phenol, becomes cheaper.

"It is admitted that this country will always be more or less dependent on Germany for the bromides and potash. Although there have been these great advances in the general wholesale trade, the consuming public has not realized it to any great extent, because under the operation of the national health insurance scheme pharmacists do not receive from the State prices equal to such advances for the medical supplies furnished to insured persons, the margin of profit for the retail pharmacist being largely decreased. A further reason why the general uninsured public hardly feels this added value is that the doctors have not materially increased their fees for professional services, although they supply time, skill and medicine."

PROPAGANDA WORK BY CLEVELAND DRUGGIST RESULTS VERY SUCCESSFULLY

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24—Several hundred physicians in Cleveland were called upon during the campaign conducted by the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association under the direction of Secretary Theodore D. Wetterstroem, and excellent results are expected within a short time. The movement was conducted in the interest of the U.S.P. and N.F. preparations, and already, according to O. R. Goodyear, secretary of the Northern Ohio Druggists Association, many doctors are using the preparations. The local organization, through the personal efforts of Eugene R. Selzer, president, Mr. Goodyear, and O. E. Muhlhan, chairman of the board of control, lent excellent service to the cause, druggists from all over the city devoting half a day each to calling upon physicians with samples they supplied themselves, while many donated their automobiles for the purpose. Much data was distributed among the physicians, not only as relating to the propaganda, but also to show how the co-operation between druggist and physician can be beneficial to both.

Cleveland druggists have gone on record as looking with disfavor upon the practices of some candy manufacturers, who, in order to get as much of the holiday business as possible, placed their wares in displays in factories, shops and other plants where many persons are employed. The druggists think this is not fair, for they are called upon, as legitimate distributors, during the remainder of the year, to sell these goods, and they feel they ought to receive their share of the candy business that might develop at Christmas time.

The Northern Ohio Druggists Association, Cleveland, has endorsed the action of the National Association of Retail Druggists, at Chicago, approving the retention of brandy and whisky on the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

The East India Herb Company, with a capital of $25,000, has been incorporated at Boston by John A. Sutherland, George P. Eccleston and Julius Reinhardt.

New Incorporations

Synthetic Chemical Co., Inc., 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; to manufacture, sell, etc., chemicals and drugs; Francis J. Armstrong, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; E. Stuart Hinton, 222 Edgecombe avenue, New York city; Robert Baker, 325 East 21st street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vegetone Drug Manufacturing Company, Lincoln, Neb., $25,000; to manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, compounds, formulas, trade-marks, copyrights and drug sundries; G. M. Turley, W. F. Ottman, James A. Brown, G. W. Wellensiek, Dean C. Turley.

Paper Products Corporation, New York; $1,250,000; to manufacture all kinds of paper products, including paper cups, bags, bottles, baskets, etc. John P. Lefevere, M. M. Hirons, Dover, N. J.

The International Cap and Sealing Machine Company, Baltimore, Md., at Dover, N. J., $1,000,000; to do a wholesale and retail business in bottle crown corks, caps, seals, etc.; Samuel B. Howard, Peter J. Whitney, Arthur T. Wolfenden, all of Baltimore.

S. M. Noyes, Inc., Manhattan, N. Y., $100,000; general drugs, medical compounds, surgical appliances, etc.; C. P. Everett, 256 W. 104th street, New York city; F. C. Levy, 590 Jefferson avenue, New York city, and A. E. Gibbs, 538 First street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Burne Chemical Corporation, New York, $50,000; chemists, druggists' supplies, merchandise, remedies; L. Tyler, H. L. Hornberger, J. B. Linerd, 171 Madison avenue, New York city.

Carmelia Manufacturing Company, New York, $25,000; drugs, supplies, merchandise, patented article; A. Blank, D. Handler, A. Singer, 68 Rivington street, New York city.

The New Foam Chemical Company, Inc., New York; $10,000; soaps, disinfectants, polishes; J. E. Gatchell, M. A. Langer, E. L. Cline, 999 East 163d street, Bronx.

Aladdin Products Company, East Orange, N. J., $250,000; to deal in chewing gum and confectionery; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Gryer, Gordon Grand, East Orange, N. J.

Concrete Resinol Company, Bayonne, N. J., $25,000; drugs and chemicals; Jaspar Cadmus, Bayonne; Homer A. Stebbins, Yonkers; B. L. Maxfier, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Research Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., $2.500; John W. Bissel, Julius H. Quasses and William F. Anderson; to manufacture and deal in cleaning fluids.

I. & M. Mishkin, Inc., New York city, $5.000; to manufacture, sell, etc., drugs and chemicals; Mayer Mishkin, Isaac Mishkin, Aaron Segalewich.

O'Shants Drug Company, Buffalo, N. Y., $5.000; A. C. Heegaard, Queen Pillow and Albert J. O'Shant; to conduct a general drug business.

The Price Drug Company, Springfield, Mo., $7,000; Hugh S., W. C., and L. H. Price; to do a retail drug and medicine business in Springfield.

S. A. Chalk Drug Company, Inc., Morehead City, N. C., $2,500; S. A. Chalk, president; J. L. Sutton, secretary and treasurer, Morehead City, N. C.

Independent Drug Company, Chicago, Ill.; capital stock increased from $45,000 to $275,000.

Disc Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., $100,000; to manufacture chemicals.

Merchants Drug Company, Wilmington, Del., $500,000.

Kottage Kandy Kitchen, Inc., with a capital of $40,000, has been granted a charter for Lynn, Mass. The incorporators are Louis A. Archer, Harry A. Archer, and John H. Twomey. The new corporation will take over the confectionery business of Louis A. Archer at 288 Union street, Lynn.

Cincinnati, Ohio—The final transaction whereby the stores involved in the deal of the new Dow Drug Company became the property of the company was accomplished last week with the completion of the inventories and the payment of the amount agreed upon to the Dow estate, more than $450,000 being turned over. The company is planning to open a number of new suburban stores in the near future.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Jan. 19, to Jan. 25, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACID—
50 csks. oxalic, Perth Amboy Works, Christiania.
50 bbls. boracic, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., Glasgow.

AMMONIAC—
60 csks. sal, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Liverpool.

BARK—
2,593 bgs. wattle, Haley, Hammond & Co., Port Natal.
1 ble. Peruvian, Tropical Pharmacal Co., South Pacific.
2,888 bgs. mangrove, American Trading Co., Curacao.

BALSAM—
12 cs. copaiba, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Porto Colombia.
22 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.
5 cs. copaiba, Fearon, Brown & Co., Central America.
10 cs. copaiba, A. Held, Central America.

BEANS—
25 cs. vanilla, M. Marquardt & Co., Bordeaux.
4 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.
5 cs. vanilla, American Trading Co., Vera Cruz.

CACHON—
25 bs., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
14 pgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Piraeus.

COCHINEAL—
106 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
18 sks., Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., South Pacific.

COCOBALO—
106 sks., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.

COPRA—
201 bgs., Fruit Dispatch Co., Port Morant.
6,789 sks., G. Amsinck & Co., Numea.
3,439 sks., G. Amsinck & Co., Numea.
881 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Port Spain.

CUTCH—
200 bxs., Androvetti & Townsend, London.

DIVI-DIVI—
300 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Curacao.
2 bgs. samples, Haley, Hammond & Co., Curacao.
100 bgs., Chacan Trading Co., Curacao.
1,929 bgs., 913 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Co., Curacao.
3,012 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
801 bgs., A. Held, Curacao.

DYE—
1 dr. aniline, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
13 cs. aniline, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.

EXTRACT—
200 bxs., 300 bgs. tannic, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
1,054 bgs. tannic, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
14,256 bgs. (702,800 kilos (kilo equals 2 and one-fifth lbs.), quebracho wood extract, N. Y. Quebracho & Extract Co., Santa Fe.
8 cs., American Dyewood Co., Havre.
198 csks. logwood, American Dyewood Co., Port Morant.

GLYCERIN—
121 drs., American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro.

GUM—
24 cs. chicle, R. G. Barthold & Co., Central America.
41 bbls. zapote, W. Wrigley, Jr., & Co., South Pacific.
25 bdls. mastic, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Piraeus.
13 bdls. mastic, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus.
31 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
39 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.

INDIGO—
14 seroons, Isaac Brandon & Bros., Central America.
20 seroons, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America.
15 seroons, Bloom Bros., Central America.
14 seroons, G. Amsinck & Co., Central America.
155 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
32 chests, Morris, Higginson & Co., Calcutta.

IRON—
11 csks. oxide, C. B. Chrystal & Co., Bristol.

LEAVES—
50 bs. coca, Schaefer Alkaloid Works, South Pacific.
17 cs. thyme, Nassiacos Import Co., Piraeus.

LEAD—
61 bgs. argentiferbies, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.

LIME—
35 bbls., 125 csks. carbonate, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.

LOGWOOD—
100 sks. quebracho, J. S. Sembrado & Co., South Pacific.
653 tons logwood, 447 tons roots, American Dyewood Co., Savanna La Mar.

LITHOPONE—
200 bbls., F. A. Reichard & Co., Barcelona.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
9 cs. medicine, Wakem & McLaughlin, Genoa.
8 cs. medicine, Metre & Espinosa, Genoa.
7 cs. medicine, Parke, Davis & Co., South Pacific.
48 bxs., 8 cs. medicine, Frank Safrieda, South Pacific.
1 cs. pharmaceutical products, Geo. J. Wallace, Bordeaux.

MERCURY—
40 flasks, Wells Fargo & Co., Vera Cruz.

MILK—
59 cs. powder, Ambrosia Milk Corporation, Havre.

MYROBOLANS—
971 pockets, Wm. Brandt's Son & Co., Calcutta.
13,165 pockets, C. S. Heyman & Co., Calcutta.

OILS—
10 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
400 cs. eucalyptus, J. F. McCoy & Co., Melbourne.
40 cs. eucalyptus, Dodge & Olcott Co., Melbourne.
40 cs. eucalyptus, McKesson & Robbins, Melbourne.
25 bbls. cod liver, McKesson & Robbins, St. Johns, N. F.
50 bbls. cod liver, Lanman & Kemp, St. Johns, N. F.
200 bbls. cod oil, Harvey & Outerbridge, St. Johns, N. F.
220 bbls. cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
275 bbls. cod liver, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
5 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Port Morant.
24 drs. citronella, David C. Sark, Calcutta.
25 bbls. cod liver, McKesson & Robbins, Bergen.
20 bbls. codliver, United Drug Co., Bergen.

PERFUMERY—
114 cs., A. Bourgois & Co., Havre.
2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
2 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., Bery, French, Inc., Bordeaux.
13 cs., Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
10 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
4 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
5 cs., United Fruit Co., Havre.

PITCH—
14 csks., Briggs Co., Inc., Glasgow.

POTASSIUM—
200 bgs. sulphate, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, Central America.
108 bgs. sulphate, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific.

PRECIPITATES—
104 cs. cyanide, N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co., Central America.

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
11,819 bgs. (4,013,000 kilos) (kilo equals 2 and one-fifth lbs.), New York Quebracho & Extract Co., Santa Fe.
5,554 pcs., N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Rosario.

ROOTS—
11 bgs. ipecac, Dodge & Olcott Co., Cartagena.
1 bg. ipecac, Schutte, Bunnemann & Co., Porto Colombia.
3 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama.
4 bgs. ipecac, Rafael Del Castillo & Co., Panama.
1 bg. ipecac, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cristobal.
9 sks. yerbas, Parke, Davis & Co., South Pacific.
5 bbls. ginger root, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Havana.
40 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
50 bs. sarsaparilla, J. Ward & Co., Tampico.

SAFROL—
5 drs., J. D. Miner, Bristol.

SILVER—
8 cs. sulphide, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific.

SPICES—
40 hampers chillies, E. Prota, Naples.
481 bgs. pepper, Frame & Co., Havre.
890 bgs. pepper, John Kissock & Co., Havre.
120 bgs. pimento, Arkell & Douglas, Port Morant.
174 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Port Morant.
33 bgs. ginger, F. de Mercado, Port Morant.
500 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Morant.
25 bs. cinnamon, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
25 bs. cinnamon, Old & Wallace, Colombo.
75 bs. cinnamon, J. Kissock & Co., Colombo.
50 bs. cinnamon, Frame & Co., Colombo.

SPONGES—
21 cs., M. Paetzold & Co., Havana.
52 bs., A. Moses Sons & Co., Turk's Island.
22 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Turk's Island.

STRONITA—
1 lot, Boyd, Smith & Miner, Bristol.

SULPHUR—
90 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Genoa.
1 sample, American Trading Co., South Pacific.

TALC—
56 pgs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

TARTAR—
118 hhds., Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.
23 hhds., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples.
41 sks., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

VANADIUM—
8,549 sacks, American Vanadium Co., South Pacific.

WATER—
150 cs., 740 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., Havre.
320 cs. mineral, H. Gourd, Havre.

WAX—
13 sks. bees, A. S. Lascelles & Co., South Pacific.
40 bgs. paraffin, Fuerst Bros. & Co., Glasgow.
3 bgs. carnauba, E. Nobel & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
12 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
5 bgs. bees, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico.
2 bgs. bees, Mecke & C & Co., La Romana.
18 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., La Romana.
14 bgs. bees, Muller, Schall & Co., La Romana.
4 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Sanchez.
4 bgs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.
5 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Samana.

Charles H. Goddard Elected New President of the A. D. S.

Important Office is Conferred Upon Former Secretary—Syndicate Concludes a Successful Five Days' Convention at Madison Square Garden.

At the tenth annual convention of the American Druggists Syndicate, held at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 17 to 22, Charles H. Goddard was elected president, and by a change in the by-laws he carried with him the executive powers formerly vested in the office of secretary. Other officers elected were William C. Anderson, Brooklyn, first vice-president; Henry W. Merritt, Plains, Pa., second vice-president; E. W. Stucky, Indianapolis, Ind., third vice-president; G. N. Cherrington, Portland, Ore., fourth vice-president; A. L. Bailey, New York, recording secretary; Geo. W. Luft, New York, re-elected treasurer. One new director, A. L. Bailey, was elected, and the following four were re-elected: G. N. Cherrington, Portland, Ore., E. L. Weston, Syracuse, N. Y., G. W. Hackenberger, New York, William O. Frailey, Lancaster, Pa.

The afternoon sessions were enlivened by speeches from prominent public men, and men active in the affairs of the association. On different afternoons H. L. Fogleman, New York, gave interesting talks on the principles of economy and efficiency and their application to the drug business. On Tuesday, George I. Schreiber, Newark, N. J., preceded the reading of his now famous letter, "Why I Boost or Knife a Brand," by quoting the editorial comment on the letter which appeared in the January issue of the PHARMACEUTICAL ERA. Mr. Schreiber has since received many letters, the majority supporting his opinions.

In "Co-operative Advertising," J. Thomas Lyons, Baltimore News, counseled against newspaper advertising for neighborhood drug stores. "Advertising, like charity, begins at home; put your house in order first and you have the ing of a negative quality should show in either the external or internal appearance of the store. The neat personal appearance of employer and employes, and their co-operation in giving prompt and adequate service to the wants and needs of the customers are some of the many steps to be perfected before resorting to newspaper advertising," he said. The paper on State Board of Pharmacy and pharmacy legislation by J. A. Leverty, Bridgeport, Conn., was very comprehensive in its treatment of the subject and contained many valuable suggestions.

Mass Meeting on Stevens Bill

The mass meeting in favor of the Stevens price protection bill, Wednesday afternoon, was well attended, all branches of the retail drug trade being represented. Herman Weiss, secretary of Bloomingdale Brothers; Edmond A. Whittier, secretary of the American Fair Trade League; W. H. McDermid and Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, and others, spoke in support of the bill and took part in the discussions afterward. Resolutions endorsing the bill and urging its passage were adopted.

Before and after the mass meeting the following addresses were made: "Selling Long Profit Merchandise," M. S. Kahn, Baltimore, Md.; "Ten Years of Achievement," E. W. Stucky, Indianapolis, Ind.; "Co-operating with Your Physician," R. E. Walsh, Fall River, Mass.; "Twenty Years in the Retail Drug Trade," A. W. Kiler, Columbus, Ohio; "Pushing the Sale of A.D.S. Preparations," Walter Humphrey, Huntsville, Ala., second vice-president N.A.R.D.; "Price Protection and the Stevens Bill," Rees C. Roberts, Ambler, Pa.

Thursday afternoon John A. Hatten, Edwardsville, Pa., advanced some excellent reasons for being an A.D.S. druggist, and prophesied continued good returns from the investment. "Related Sales and Running Mates" on this subject, by Sidney C. Yeomans, of Chicago, clearly showed the possibilities of swelling sales and profits by inviting inspection of running mates for whatever article may have been sold and said that in his own case 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the instances in which tooth brushes shown to a purchaser of tooth paste, talcum powder or shaving lotion with a shaving soap sale, and so on down the line, resulted in another sale.

J. H. Hartigan, Bridgeport, Conn., in his paper on "Training Drug Clerks in the Sale of Profitable Goods," told how the proprietor himself must first have well defined ideas on the methods of conducting his business and then instill the clerks with these principles. A feeling of confidence is thus engendered, which results in the closest kind of co-operation and concentration and the successful application of the methods. "Building Up a Profitable Retail Cigar Trade," by Henry E. Frailey was a systematic effort to increase that end of the business by the selection of cases for the proper handling and keeping of cigars, the arrangement of the cases, the selection of different brands of cigars to meet the different smokers' tastes, in fact nothing was left undone that might appeal to that class of trade, and finally full-page newspaper "ads" announcing the day of the opening of the department and souvenirs with every purchase. The results were more than gratifying, and sales have since continued to more than keep up with expectations.

Dudley Field Malone Speaks

On the last day of the convention, an event not otherwise scheduled, was an address by the Collector of the Port of New York, Dudley Field Malone. Before Mr. Malone arrived T. F. Cannon, sales manager, and A. D. Bailey, recording secretary of the A.D.S., collaborated on "Meeting Chain Store Competition," the former on the arrangement of the store for the economic handling of the merchandise and the juxtaposition of related articles, and the latter on a plan formulated by himself, whereby all business transactions are systematically recorded, giving explicit information at any time of the exact condition of the business.

Next, the viewpoint of the railroads on the "Trade Conditions in the United States," was expressed by A. B. Hoff, Industrial Commissioner, Erie railroad, who said that a nation's industrial success was preceded by and dependent upon the development of transportation facilities, and that the throttling of these facilities by subversive legislation would have a corresponding effect on all business.

Dr. William C. Anderson, who was in the chair, then made an impromptu talk on preparedness, and said that the nation would find a valuable asset in the body of druggists present in time of need. Mr. Malone's address was an impassioned justification of the National Administration's preparedness plan, and the foreign policy of the State Department, both in regard to the European and Mexican situation. He deprecated the views of the extremists for and against armament plans and advocated a safe and sane middle-of-the-road policy, such as would not carry the stigma of militarism, yet ample for the protection of country and business interests. That the large audience was in accord with his opinions was evident from the frequent and loud applause that greeted his remarks.

After adopting resolutions endorsing District Attorney Edward Swann's stand on the narcotic evil, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Baltimore, Md,—Of more than casual interest to the Baltimore drug trade is the sale of the property at Gilmor street and Lafayette avenue to Edward Quandt, who has been conducting the drug store there for some time. This place was formerly occupied by Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, head of the Emerson Drug Company, and there he laid the foundation for his fortune. It was in the Gilmor street store that he manufactured bromo-seltzer in a small way, at first, it is said, to relieve his wife of headaches. So effective did the remedy prove that others tried it, and the sales rapidly increased. Before long it was necessary to secure larger facilities, and a place on West Lombard street was occupied.